The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6286.—VOL. XXXIX.] FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 28th instant, at Petersleigh, Cook's River Road, the wife of M. Metcalfe, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 26th instant, at her cottage, Oxford-street, Campbelltown, Kate Winefred, relict of the late Patrick Hurley, Esq., Barrows, and third daughter of John Vardy, Esq., Menangle.

On the 29th instant, at 28, Upper Fort-street, Sydney, of consumption, Mr. Duncan Robertson, late agent London and Newcastle Steam Company, London.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited. REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE. The Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of AUGUST, at noon precisely.

Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 90 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.

NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England. CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These Swift Packets ply throughout the day as follows:— From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m. Fare—2s. 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage. No charge for omnibus.

STEAMERS from the PHŒNIX WHARF— To WOLLONGONG, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock and TO-MORROW, at 9 a.m.
To KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
To MERIMBULA and ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 9 a.m.
To BRISBANE WATER, on MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 a.m.
To CLYDE RIVER, on TUESDAY, at noon.
To MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAY, at 9 p.m.
To PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY at 9 p.m.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER and CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock. She will also receive cargo (only) for Clarence Town, Williams River District. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, for the manager. H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, July 30.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 10 p.m.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 10th August, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

THE STEAMER PIRATE, WALSH, master (hourly expected from Newcastle), will leave for MELBOURNE on SATURDAY, 31st July, at noon. For freight or passage apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

STEAM from EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to SYDNEY. —The TASMANIA will call at EDEN to embark freight and passengers for Sydney on or about FRIDAY, 20th August. Apply to GEORGE BARCLAY, Eden.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, at 12 noon. No bonded goods will be received after Friday. For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner REAPER. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER and LISMORE.— The schooner HENRY, M'GEE, commander. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Pacific Wharf; or W. WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—Port Curtis and Fitz Roy River Gold Diggings.—The fine clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT CURTIS and FITZ ROY GOLD DIGGINGS.—The clipper-schooner JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, is ready to receive cargo for the above ports, and will sail punctually on TUESDAY, 3rd August. For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

MONARCH for MELBOURNE.—This vessel being detained by the weather, will sail TO-MORROW, and has room for a few more cabin and steerage passengers.

Cabin	...	...	...	£5 5 0
Steerage	...	...	...	2 10 0

For passage only, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The first-class clipper brig ESPERANZA, DONALD M'KAY, master, will commence loading immediately on her discharge inwards and have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The clipper brigantine EAGLE, J. LEDDRA, master, is now fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY. For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, the A1 clipper schooner UNION, STAMMERS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having two-thirds already engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The favorite trader FRANCIS, Captain BROWN, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo agreed for will meet with the utmost despatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine fast-sailing packet barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, 300 tons burthen, M'LEAN, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately, &c. Passengers are particularly invited to inspect the unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodations.

Cabin passage (with bed, bedding, &c.)	...	...	£10 0 0
Steerage	...	...	6 0 0

Cabins liberally found, wines, spirits, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

CITY OF MELBOURNE, for AUCKLAND.—Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately, to enable the vessel to sail at her appointed time. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

ROSEBUD, for WELLINGTON and OTAGO.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY.—All ENTRIES must be passed, bills of lading sent in for signature, and passages engaged by noon. Has room only for two cabin passengers. Apply immediately to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—Positively the first vessel away.— The famed clipper packet GAZELLE, P. JONES, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, at Macnamara's Wharf, and sail, full or not full, on FRIDAY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, including wines, spirits, beer, beds, bedding, &c., &c.	...	£10 0 0
Steerage	...	6 0 0

For freight or passage (offering unrivalled accommodations), apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, 364, George-street.

THE GERTRUDE, DUNNING, for AUCKLAND, now discharging at Campbell's Wharf, will have her usual dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain DUNNING, on board; or, to GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The first-class clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, 200 tons, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will meet with quick dispatch. Freight and passage moderate. Intending passengers are requested to inspect accommodations. Apply to J. J. PEACOCK, Moore's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT, PASSENGERS, and SPECIE.—For MAURITIUS direct.—The beautiful first-class clipper schooner GAZELLE, 150 tons, A. S. KENNEY, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and will be despatched immediately. A most desirable opportunity for passengers and specie. A few tons of freight can be taken. Apply to the Commander on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

TO SAIL FOR THE VANCOUVER ISLAND GOLD FIELD, on the [illegible] AUGUST, provided sufficient encouragement offers within a week from this date. The A1 ship, [illegible] WHITNEY, L. D. SMALLEY, commander. For freight or passage, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th August.—The A1 clipper-ship CENTURION, 640 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged and on board, will sail as above. Passengers are invited to inspect her splendid accommodations. Has room for a limited number of second-class. Carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST VESSEL for LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing clipper-ship PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons, THOMAS MITCHELL, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board and engaged, will have immediate despatch. Her cabin accommodations are superior to any vessel now on the berth. Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 barque BRIDE, 565 tons register, Captain RALPH R. LIDDLE, a commander well known in this trade, will be early despatched. Her cabin accommodations are very superior; one stern and two side cabins disengaged. Will take a few intermediate passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Captain LIDDLE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP PHŒNICIAN, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at our office, by noon, on FRIDAY next, 30th instant, or they will not be recognised. Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading at once for signature. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SCHOONER NIGHTINGALE.—All persons having ACCOUNTS against the above vessel are requested to forward them to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

PRINCESS ROYAL, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that the cargo will be discharged at the Circular Quay, and will oblige by having all ENTRIES passed THIS DAY. Entries wanting will be passed, and goods landed and stored as they come to hand, at consignees' expense and risk. To expedite delivery of the goods, consignees are respectfully requested to give their signature as early as possible to the average bond, as the batches cannot be opened till this is done. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents. July 28th.

BARQUE THERESE, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to notice that this vessel is discharging at Botts' Wharf. The master will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. All goods, for which ENTRIES have not been passed, will be stored at risk and expense of the consignees. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO, from London. — Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Circular Wharf, and to take notice that no goods can be delivered until the freight for the same is paid. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP ISCA, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel, will be pleased to pass their Custom-house entries immediately for Campbell's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The barque LAUNCESTON, 338 tons register, is now discharging cargo, and will be ready for sea on TUESDAY. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FREIGHT TO MELBOURNE—50 or 60 tons. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the favourite brig MARIA, 270 tons burthen, coppered, and copper-fastened. She has bowports and is admirably suited for the New Zealand or Eastern trade; well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has just landed a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius in splendid order. VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, and CO., Macquarie-street.

STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARD OFFICE, 28th July, 1858.—With a view of facilitating the examination of Masters requiring certificates of competency, applications will be received at once from such persons as may be in immediate want of the same, and the Board will meet for the purpose of considering such applications at 2 p.m., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 29th and 30th instant. Forms of application may be obtained at this office.
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.
W. J. WILSHIRE, Secretary.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS by the Pilot Board of Persons to whom Certificates of Competency will be granted, under the "Pilotage Amendment Act of 1858."

1. Persons requiring Certificates of Competency under the fifth section of the Act of Parliament, must make application to the Board in the form hereunto annexed, and the same must be lodged with the Secretary to the Board on or before TUESDAY in each week.

2. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials of character, sobriety, experience, ability, and good conduct, and must state the port or ports for which the Certificate is required. It is also desirable that testimonials should be attested by some person well known at the places at which they are dated.

3. The qualification required of an applicant for a certificate, is as follows:—

IN NAVIGATION: He must be able to show that he understands the regulations as to lights to be carried, and signals to be made by sailing vessels and steamers. He must also satisfy the Board that he is capable of navigating a ship in or out of the Port or Ports for which he requires a Certificate.

IN SEAMANSHIP: If commanding a sailing vessel, he must be prepared to undergo an examination in seamanship, and to satisfy the Board as to his general knowledge of the management of a vessel. If commanding a steamer, in addition to the foregoing, he will be required to have a practical knowledge of the management of vessels of that description.

4. Persons holding Certificates of Competency in navigation and seamanship from the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, or who may have attained the rank of Lieutenant, Master, Passed Mate, or Second Master, or any higher rank in the service of her Majesty, or of the East India Company, will be exempted from any examination except such as will be applicable to the knowledge of the Port or Ports to which they are trading; they should, however, produce the requisite certificates of sobriety and good conduct, as provided in clause 2.

5. The Board will meet for the purpose of granting certificates on Thursday in each week, or on such other days as may be notified in the daily journals, and applicants will be furnished with a notice from the Secretary, intimating the day on which they will be required to attend.
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.
W. J. WILSHIRE, Secretary.

REGULATION AS TO THE EXHIBITION OF EXEMPTION FLAGS.—The Masters of all steam-vessels, coasters, or other vessels actually trading between any Port in this Colony and any other such Port, or between any such Port and any Port in the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, or on a whaling voyage, must, if wishing to claim exemption from the payment of Pilotage, under the Act of Parliament 22 Victoria, No. 4, on arriving within three leagues of the Port to which they are bound, exhibit a white flag at the main top mast head, of not less dimensions than three feet at the hoist, by three feet in the fly, and must keep the same flying until they shall have anchored in the Port.
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.
W. J. WILSHIRE, Secretary.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—A General MEETING of the shareholders will be held THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Company's office, to receive the half-yearly report from the directors, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. THOMAS SMITH, Secretary. Pyrmont Bridge Co.'s Office, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, 19th July.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on the Market Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to take into consideration this new Tax now imposed upon Ships and Shipmasters. Owners and Masters are requested to attend.

CLARA C.—I can give no answer at present. Wait awhile.—H. H.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of NANCY BERRYMAN, or her daughter, about two years from Cornwall, please write your son WILLIAM BERRYMAN, Yackandandah, Ovens, Victoria.

SUSANNAH NASH is requested to CALL on the lady she has engaged with.

SEAL, Mrs., from Van Diemen's Land.—An old friend wishes your address. Direct to Mrs. FREDERICK, HERALD Office.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of JAMES HENNESSY, left Cappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland, about 37 years ago, write to your son PATRICK, just arrived. Address P. H., Argus Office, Geelong, Victoria.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, THIS EVENING, STRANGER. — Stranger, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Doors open at a quarter to 7, commence at half-past. Ladies are particularly requested to abstain from wearing bonnets in the dress circle.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Continued success of the celebrated drama of JACK SHEPPARD. It will be repeated TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—JACK SHEPPARD, TO-NIGHT, in which the whole strength of the Star Company will appear.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The celebrated drama, entitled THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA, TO NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices: Boxes, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.; monthly transferable tickets, 21s. each,—to be had at the Box Office. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

LIONS, LIONS.—DON FERNANDEZ will give a Grand Select Juvenile Performance on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Adults, 2s.; children, 1s. The usual performances EVERY EVENING; admission, 1s.

AUSTRALIANS remember TOOGOOD'S, on SATURDAY. YOUNG BUCKINGHAM'S BENEFIT. Notwithstanding the opposition, admission—free.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Question for this evening's discussion: "Can railways be constructed in the colony without the aid of foreign capital?"

ON MONDAY EVENING next, August 2nd, the next Monthly Concert at the School of Arts.

DEUTSCHES VEREIN of NEW SOUTH WALES.— Members are particularly requested to attend the General MEETING, to be held, on MONDAY, the 2nd August next. JOS. KOHN, honorary secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 282, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ending the 30th ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager. Sydney, July 16.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—TREASURY BILLS.—Holders of these securities are hereby informed that the interest from 1st March to 30th June, upon Treasury Bills bearing date the 1st March, 1858, is now payable at the above Bank in Sydney. A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager. Sydney, 19th July, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council.)—Notice is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the above Company will be held at this office THIS DAY, the thirtieth of July instant, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858; of declaring a dividend; of electing a director in the room of John Croft, Esquire, who retires by rotation, and two auditors in the room of the Hon. John Alexander, M.L.C., and Thomas Whistler Smith, M.L.A., Esquires,—all of whom are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for election as director:—
Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., M.L.A.
William H. Eldred, Esq.
By order of the Board,
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 21st July.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the next Annual General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, to consider of a Dividend, to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise, to determine upon the expediency of applying to the Legislature for an Act to amend and consolidate the Company's existing Acts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD.
Company's Office, Sydney, 29th July.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.— (Incorporated by Act of Council.)—Notice is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held, in the office, No. 7, Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, the thirtieth day of July instant, at half-past one o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ended 30th June, 1858, and to elect a director in the room of Henry Gilbert Smith, Esq., M.L.C., who retires by rotation. Also, to elect two auditors in the room of Henry Ferris, Esq., and Richard Jones, Esq., M.L.A., which latter are eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.

Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
By order of the Board.
JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.
Sydney, 1st July.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELD COMPANY.— Incorporated by Act of Council.—The Half-Yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of the Wentworth Gold-Field Company will be held at their office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
R. H. GORDON, Secretary.
Sydney, 30th July.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Monthly General MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 3 p.m. ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange, 29th July.

ST. JOHN'S, BISHOPTHORPE.—A MEETING of the parishioners will be holden in the Schoolhouse, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting to the Very Rev. W. M. COWPER, M.A., Dean of Sydney, a valedictory address, with accompanying tokens of affection and regard. W. T. PINHEY, secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the removal of the Society's Rooms, THIS EVENING'S Debate stands adjourned to the 14th August, at 8 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.— The fifth of the series of Lectures in connection with this institution, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, at eight o'clock, in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, of Providence Chapel, Parramatta. Subject—"Hedley Vicars;" tickets for the remainder of the course, four lectures, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s.; single tickets to unreserved seats, 1s.; reserved, 1s. 6d. The Bishop of Sydney has kindly consented to give an additional lecture, on 23rd August, which will be free to holders of tickets.
JOHN D. LANGLEY, ALFRED BRIGG, } hon. secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.— Members, Subscribers, and the Friends generally of this Institution, are informed that an INAUGURAL SOCIAL MEETING will be held in the new premises, 588, George-street, near the Cathedral, on TUESDAY next, August 3rd; tea on table at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at the Rooms, or of any of the committee. The meeting will be addressed by several clerical and lay friends, and it is earnestly requested that all who feel an interest in the Association, will make an effort to be present. JOHN D. LANGLEY and ALFRED RIGG honorary secretaries.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the Members of the Church of England, will be holden at Mr. COOK'S, Printer's Office, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 o'clock, p.m. Subject for discussion:— "Whether a Parliamentary Bill is necessary for the Establishment of a Synod—and if so, what kind of a Bill?" W. T. PINHEY, honorary secretary.

NOTICE.—Our Pitt-street Establishment will be closed THIS DAY, for the purpose of stock-taking. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

PORK PIES, wholesale and retail, at the celebrated Pork Sausage Depot. H. CUMMINS, 186, Pitt-st.

PORK PIES, equal in flavour to Leicestershire, at H. CUMMINS Pork Sausage Depot, Pitt-street.

MAITLAND RACES.—The ERA.—A full account of the First Two Days' Racing at Maitland, from "Our own Reporter," will appear in the ERA TO-MORROW.

READ "Myra, the Gipsy Prophetess," in Frank Leslie's new FAMILY MAGAZINE. CODNER, news agent.

SEE "Fashions for May," in Harper's new MONTHLY MAGAZINE. CODNER, 555, George-street.

CODNER has received a parcel of Californian and American newspapers and magazines, later dates.

A. BAKER, Naturalist (late Allan), 19, Hunter-street, has removed to 209, Lower George-street.

A. BAKER, taxidermist, 209, Lower George-street. Beasts, birds, reptiles, &c., preserved and mounted.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

C. FURSE, Carver and Gilder, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Manufacturer, 628, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

DR. SACHS may be Consulted Daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock. 1, Charlotte-place, Lyons-buildings.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers—Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, and Removed. 254, George-st.

JOHN M. GEARY, late of the firm of Lound and Geary, requests that all communications be addressed to his temporary office, 421, George-street, over Mr. Fryer's, stationer.

KENT LARDER, Kent Larder, Kent Larder, next to Mr. GLUE'S Registry Office, Pitt-street.

KENT LARDER Coffee and Dining Rooms, next to Mr. GLUE'S Registry Office, Pitt-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), No. 183, George-street North.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Practical, Surgical, and Mechanical Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

TOOWOOMBA and DRAYTON.—Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GROOM, of Toowoomba, has been appointed Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the above district.

ROBERT LITTLE, Draper, 273, Pitt-street. Apparel for both sexes, fancy articles, trimmings, and house furnishings.

REMOVAL.—H. MACHEN and CO. from Bridge-street to 184, Wynyard-lane.

REMOVAL.—N. BUSHBY, Tailor, to the verandah house, Hunter-street, opposite the Union Bank, second door from O'Connell-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. DEBENHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor; offices, 63 Pitt-st., corner of King-st.

THE OFFICES of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Solicitor, &c., are REMOVED from King to York street, opposite the Police Office. Sydney, July 26th.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Broker, 328, George-street, four doors south EMPIRE Office.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

£5000 TO LEND on approved City Security. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

£20,000 TRUST MONEY, in sums from £100. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£20,000 FOR DISCOUNT. C. H. ROOKE, 123 King-street.

£18,000 IN SUMS from £300, 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur and Madame DUTRUC beg to state that they have RESUMED their FRENCH CLASSES, at 303, Pitt-street, near the School of Arts.

MEADOW COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ENFIELD, one mile from the Burwood Station, for many years conducted by the Rev. F. Wilkinson, M.A. The educational course in this school embraces the Classics, the Mathematics, the French and German Languages, and English Literature. Further information relative to the school, with terms, references, and testimonials, may be obtained by applying to the present principal, J. EDWARDS, M.A. The house and premises, now in complete order, are most healthily situated, and are admirably adapted for scholastic purposes. The school will re-open on Thursday, the 22nd July instant.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Course of Classical Study, for the Half-year commencing August 2nd 1858.

FORM.
VI. The Prometheus of Æschylus.
The first Book Thucydides.
Horace, Epistles, Book 2.
Livy, Book 1.
V. The Alcestis of Euripides.
Cicero's Orations against Catiline.
The Eclogues of Virgil.
IV. Greek Extracts.
Sallust. The Catiline Conspiracy.
III. {Rem. 2. Quintus Curtius.
{Rem. 1. Ovid's Heroides.
The lower forms as before.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. — Quarter commencing August 2nd, 1858. The secretary will be in attendance daily during the week, between the hours of 10 and 3, to enrol pupils and receive fees. It is hoped that parents will avail themselves of this arrangement to prevent confusion on the opening day. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

DRESSES MADE, by Mrs. SEAMORE, 67, South Head Road, in the latest style, from 3s. 6d. The trade supplied with the latest fashions. Ladies' patterns taken.

POLICE NOTICE.—The constant and numerous complaints that are received of the destruction and injury to property committed by Goats, allowed by their owners to stray or go at large, within the City of Sydney, and Metropolitan District, having rendered absolutely necessary the adoption by the police of other means for the suppression of the evil, than impounding such animals and filing informations against their owners for infringements of the Police Act, as has hitherto been the case;

NOTICE is hereby given that all Goats found at large within the City and District of Sydney, after the third day from the first publication of this notice, will be destroyed in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Council, 18th Vict., No. 27. Copy of extract from the Act referred to is hereby published for general information:—

"VI. It shall be lawful for the proprietor or occupier, or any person having the charge of any enclosed lands, to destroy any goat found trespassing thereon.

"V. It shall be lawful for any constable or peace officer to seize or destroy any goat found straying or at large in any road, street, or public place."

JOHN M'LERIE, Inspector General of Police. Office of Inspector General of Police, 28th July.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of THOMAS TOWNSEND, late of Fairy Meadow, near Wollongong, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed Thomas Townsend, deceased, be granted to GEORGE BEADLE, of Fairy Meadow aforesaid, gentleman, and SAMUEL CHAMBERS, of Wollongong aforesaid, gentleman, the executors in the said will named.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. SAMUEL SANDILANDS ROGERS, proctor for the executors, Wollongong, by his agent, Alexander Dick, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE COMMITTEE of the Sydney Choral Society request that any persons having claims against it will forward the particulars of the same to the undersigned before MONDAY, the 2nd proximo. J. JOHNSON, secretary. 130, Pitt-street.

SALT for SALE, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.—
100 tons Liverpool, 1½ and 2 cwt. bags
50 ditto fine salt, 1 and 2 cwt. bags
50 ditto St. Ube's salt, 2 cwt. bags.
HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

A COOK, Housemaid, General Servants for hire, daily, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-street.

A YOUNG Lady is desirous of instructing two Pupils in Music at her residence. No. 293, Elizabeth-st.

CARRIERS.—Eight Tons of loading for Jugiong. Apply to Mr. M. CASTLE, 32, Pitt-street.

SHIRT-MAKERS REQUIRED — first-class only. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

EMPLOYMENT.—The advertiser, who has been nine years in Sydney, wishes for an engagement in a confidential situation, as collector, superintendent in a store, or any other light employ, where close writing would not be required. An agency for rents, &c., would not be objected to. First-rate references will be given, and security, if required. Apply S. H., 156 Liverpool-street.

LIVE TURTLE wanted.—B. SALWAY, of Williams' Hotel, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, is a cash purchaser of turtle in any quantity. Any consignment will be acknowledged (with draft for the price), per return steamer. N.B.—Files of Sydney papers kept.

SHEEP WANTED.—Wanted, 5000 or 6000 Ewes, on terms, in about equal proportions, of two, three, four, and five years' old, at a money rental, for three years, or more, as may be agreed upon. The same number and ages to be returned at the expiration of agreement. The advertiser being generally considered a tolerable judge of the breeding and management of sheep, and having been brought up to the wool trade will, of course, procure the best rams to be had; the owner of the sheep rented would, in the stock delivered at the expiry of the term, receive his sheep in a very high state of improvement. The sheep will be kept in one of the most healthy parts of the Burnett District. Early attention to this is requested, stating terms, period of delivery, &c. Address Mr. JAMES MERINO, care of Mr. Goode, Burnett Inn, Burnett District. July 20.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, for a Town Establishment, a Young Lady of experience, to superintend the workroom. To a competent person salary liberal. Address MILLINER, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, One Thousand well-bred Heifers, from two to three years old, delivered anywhere to the northward of Tenterfield. Apply to the undersigned, at Mulgoa Cottage, Penrith. EDWARD KING COX.

WANTED, to Know why the Public continue to buy their Boots and Shoes from Dolby? Because they buy them better and cheaper at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South, than at any shop in Sydney.

WANTED, to Purchase, the Goodwill and Lease of a Retail Shop—Grocery Business preferred. The advertiser can command a few hundred pounds capital, also give first-class references. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street North.

WANTED immediately, a Governess. Liberal salary given. Apply, stating qualifications, &c., to M. F., Post Office, Five Dock.

WANTED, a Pork Butcher; one who thoroughly understands his business, and to make small goods. Apply to JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a Governess. For particulars apply to Mrs. COLEY, North Brisbane; or Mrs. BARTON, Cumberland-place, Sydney.

WANTED, an Engineer. Apply, before 10 a.m., at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a young strong Girl, to attend to children and assist in housework. Apply, between 11 and 12, at 69, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Situation, by a good Cook. Address A. B., at Mrs. Stein's, 43 Macleay-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as General Servant, English preferred, 89, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active Young Man for the Grocery and Ironmongery departments of a country Store. Unexceptionable references required. Apply from 11 till 12 at the office of A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant—Protestant; must be able to wash and iron; five miles from town; adjoining the Railway Station. Enquire at 299, Pitt-street between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Mrs. YARNTON, 63, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, six Pulling Hands, for Bay Whaling; also, Man and Wife as Farm Servants. Apply on board the Ariel, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a furnished Cottage for three months, or one Sitting and three Bed Rooms, furnished, with use of kitchen; with or without two-stall stable and coach-house. Apply to Box, No. 31, Post Office.

WANTED, a middle-aged Lady as Governess, competent to teach French, music, and drawing. Apply to Mrs. ARMITAGE, No. 3, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, to SELL, at Balmain, a choice Building Site, 88 x 114, with a sea view. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

WANTED, a Superintendent's berth, by a young Man, with five years' experience amongst cattle in this colony, or no objection to a country storekeeper's berth. Mr. HAIGH'S office, corner King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED.—Milkmen, Ploughmen, Shepherds, Coachmen, Farm Labourers, useful Lads, married Groom, wife to cook or wash; Blacksmith and Shoer, Butter maker, &c., &c. HAIGH'S Office, corner King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who has had a very good experience amongst cattle, a Situation as Stock-keeper. The best references can be given. Would prefer driving cattle to Melbourne. Address F. C. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Assistant Nurserymaid. Apply, after 10 o'clock, to Mrs. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a man-cook, with eleven years' character, a Berth. HAIGH'S Office, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Situation, as General Servant in a small family, by an English woman. Address H. R. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Laundress and to assist in housework. Apply at the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a stout Youth, as Light Porter, at the Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Person, as General Servant. Apply at Rose Cottage, 68, Upper Fort-st.

WANTED, a Groom, at O'DONNELL'S, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, who has lately lost her husband, a situation as housekeeper to a single gentleman, or to take charge of a small business. Address E. M. A. C., Mr. Moore, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, for Rockhampton, Fitz Roy River, a Man and Wife (without incumbrance preferred) as General House Servants. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Coach-painter. R. PALMER, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Governess, competent to educate a gentleman's family, the eldest daughter 14 years of age—salary, liberal to a suitable lady; Men for Cattle Stations and Dairy Farms; Blacksmiths, Hutkeepers, and Shepherds; Farming Men for Macleay River, Wollongong, &c.; two Female Servants in same family for the Hunter, and Housemaid for Bathurst. S. ASHLIN, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, 25,000 Bricks, cash on delivery. LIST, BROTHERS, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good strong Girl, to assist in the housework and make herself generally useful. Good references required. Apply to Mrs. WALTER LONG, 441, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Girl, about 16 years of age. Apply, on SATURDAY, at 86 Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Two English or Scotch Female Servants for an Hotel. Mrs. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Barman, Housemaid, and a Laundress for an Hotel. J. C. GLUE, Registry Office, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Man or Lad to deliver meat. Apply to J. K. CLEEVE and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED to SELL, Three good Saddle and Harness Horses, fresh from the country, and subject to any trial, price £9, £13, and £22; light gig and harness, £20; superior strong spring cart and harness (new), £23; six good second-hand saddles and bridles, from 20s. to 30s. each. 224, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. MERRIMAN, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Female, as General House Servant. Mrs. PALSER, No. 102, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Married Couple, and a Single Female, as House Servants in same family in the country. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, an Assistant for a Country Store; must understand the drapery. One who has been in a similar situation preferred. Apply, before 11 a.m., to KEBLE, CAMPBELL, and CO.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, a situation as Housekeeper, or otherwise; bush preferred. Good references given, if required. Address M. A. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Carpenter, at S. LONG'S, No. 48, Kensington-street.

MONEY.—Wanted, upon good Freehold Security— £150, £600, £250, £150, £50, £50, £300, £160, £700, £150, £150, £100, £80, £800, and £7000. Address A. B., at Mr. Simms', watchmaker, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

£400.—WANTED to BORROW £400, on good freehold security. Apply to M. REYNOLDS, solicitor, next the General Post Office, Sydney.

APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, with or without board, where there are no other lodgers, 101, Liverpool-street East, next to Lyons-terrace, facing the Racecourse.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church hill. Terms, moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. 383, George-st., nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, No. 28, Upper Fort-street.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUBBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single Gentlemen; also a Sitting and Bed Room to LET, on moderate terms. Apply at 101, Abbott's cottages, Botany-street, Chippendale.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a House of five rooms, suitable for a respectable family, situated near the lower Ferry, with kitchen, well of water, &c. Possession on 1st August. Apply to Mr. E. MANNING, Phœnix Wharf.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS now vacant at Mrs. BYERS', 2 and 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

FIRST-RATE SHOPS and PREMISES in William-street, opposite the Museum Hotel, TO LET, suitable for draper's or grocer's, or any other business. Apply to Mr. SMART, Commercial Chambers, opposite Exchange.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, IPSWICH, Moreton Bay, to LET.—JOHN M'DONALD intending to retire from business, will let the remaining portion of the Lease of the abovenamed old established and widely-known premises.

The house ever since it commenced has commanded the best business in the Northern Districts, J. M'D having been in it for the last seven years. To any respectable party desirous of making a sure fortune, this is an opportunity which seldom occurs, and should not be lost sight of.

The house is a brick building, containing a large and commodious bar, seven parlours, fifteen bedrooms, with kitchen, washhouse, store-room and cellar; an excellent eight stall stable, three loose boxes, fowl-house, hay shed, and a shed for wood and coal.

There is attached to the premises a spacious billiard-room, fitted with every convenience, with one of Thurston's best tables of the latest construction, with slate bed, complete, with pool, pyramid pool, billiard balls, and marking boards, having only been in use for a few months.

The stock and furniture to be taken at a valuation.

Application to be made to the proprietor, who will treat with any responsible party, and give every information as to the lease, terms, &c.

Ipswich Moreton Bay, July 1.

OFFICES to LET, in George-street. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

REDFERN.—To LET, Cottage, seven rooms, with out-offices; rent moderate. Address Mr. WAUGH, bookseller, George-street.

SHOP and Premises to LET. Apply to Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street. Rent, £2 per week.

TO LET, two Shops, in King-street, near George-street. Apply to TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO.

TO LET, No. 3, Paradise-place, Elizabeth-street South, containing four rooms, well of good water; rent, 10s. per week. Enquire at No. 4.

TO LET, a first-class Family Residence, situated at 5, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, opposite Trinity Church; it contains 6 rooms, kitchen, store-room, &c.; large yard, coach-house, and two-stall stable; water laid on. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET, furnished, an Eight-roomed House, within a minute's walk of William-street, Woolloomooloo. Address J. C., HERALD Office.

TO LET, St. Alban's House, with fixtures, suitable for any business. Rent 30s. per week. Apply to G. DAVIS, Newtown.

TO LET, Premises adapted to a General Business, with a good connection, on the Newtown Road. Terms, moderate. Apply at the Settlers' Arms, South Sydney.

TO LET, a Bakehouse and Oven. Apply to H. HOUGH, 351, Sussex-street, south of Goulburn-street.

TO LET, the first-class Business Premises, 521, George-street South, opposite the Golden Fleece; gas and water laid on, with shop fittings complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House in Union-street, containing 7 rooms; also a Cottage, with or without stables and yards. Apply to Mrs. MATTHEWMAN, No. 4, Grimes-buildings, near Trinity Church; or No. 28, Union-street.

TO LET, a neat Cottage and Grounds. For particulars apply to R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, from 1st of August, the upper part of house 401, George-street, at present occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. Apply to Mr. W. DEAN, upholsterer, Market-street.

TO LET, that large and commodious Dwelling-house and Stores, having entrance from Pitt-street, Circular Quay, and George-street, lately occupied by Mr. H. Fisher. The stores, with very extensive cellarage, about to be thoroughly repaired, will be let separately, if desired. To a responsible tenant, a lease for eight years will be given. Apply to Mrs. HANSON, 22, Castlereagh-street; or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 21 years, the point at Balmain opposite Goat Island, rounding Waterview Bay, containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Macleay-street, nearly opposite Rosslyn Hall, a Cottage, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and three attics; detached kitchen and stable; there is a well of pure water on the premises. Possession can be given on the 27th instant. Apply to Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a Seven-roomed House, situated in Dowling-street, commanding a full view of the Woolloomooloo Bay. Water laid on; taxes paid; rent, 25s. per week. Also, Five-roomed House, in Wentworth-street, Miller's Point. Apply to B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, No. 400, Cleveland-street, Redfern; it contains eight apartments, with balcony front and back, with detached kitchen and good water. Apply to WILLIAM WATKINS, 91, Cleveland-street.

TO LET, within three or four minutes' walk of the General Post Office, a convenient House, six rooms, kitchen, yard, &c. Water laid on. No. 93, Clarence-street, corner of Barrack-street, where apply, or at the verandah house in Hunter-street, the second from O'Connell-street. For SALE, a Russell's roasting and baking Stove, 3 feet 9 by 2 feet; a first-rate article.

TO BE LET, No. 10, Charlotte-place; containing five rooms, kitchen, cellar, and servant's room. It has also a large yard, coach-house, stable, washhouse, &c. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, No. 12, Charlotte-place.

TO LET, the Shop and Dwelling House, with private entrance, No. 760, George-street, next door to the Southern branch of the Commercial Bank. With the premises may be had at a valuation, (if required), the whole of the shop fixtures, show-bottles, &c., fit for a dispensary. R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Six-roomed House, &c., &c., at a reduced rent, and pleasantly situated. J. P. MACKENZIE, 43, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, from the 1st of August next, a Store, situated in Bridge-street, at present in the occupation of H. Machent and Co.; rent moderate. Apply to S. H. TERRY, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road.

TO BE LET or SOLD, with immediate possession, the Duke of Wellington Hotel, Phillip-street, Parramatta, containing seven rooms; a stone-built kitchen, stables, and coachhouse, large yard and garden well stocked with fruit trees. The house is stone-built, and fitted up with everything requisite for the public business. For particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD HILL, Old Cheshire Cheese, Windmill-street, Miller's Point, Sydney; or Mr. M. WOODS, opposite the Steamboat Wharf, Parramatta.

TO LET, or for SALE, those elegant and convenient Premises lately in the occupation of Emilie Lynch, Esq., situated on the Enmore Road, Newtown, near to the admired residence of T. C. Breillat, Esq. They are of only recent erection, and have just been put in thorough repair. The house contains five good rooms; verandah in front, detached kitchen, scullery, and pantry. There is a spacious yard, with coach-house, stable, wood-shed, pigeon-house, &c.; large flower and vegetable garden (well laid out, and just planted with choice flowers, fruit-trees, vegetables, &c.), and a large paddock adjoining. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

VACANCIES for a few Gentlemen at Mrs. CAREW'S, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets.

FOR SALE, a Shop Front. Apply to R. C. AHERN, general draper, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a Freehold five-roomed Cottage, metal roof. Apply Wills-street, Botany-street, Redfern.

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SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Tuesday, July 27th, 1858.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

James Gillespie was indicted for unlawfully and maliciously wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, one Richard Harper, on board the ship Escort, on the 25th June last. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was second mate on board of the above ship, and the prosecutor who was working on board the Castilian, went to light his pipe at the galley of the Escort; an altercation ensued between the prisoner and the prosecutor, when the prisoner took a capstan-bar and struck the prosecutor with the same weapon three blows, which broke his, prosecutor's arm. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for three years.

James Beazley was indicted for indecently assaulting one Elizabeth Wilson, with intent to commit a rape, near Ashfield. Verdict, guilty; but recommended to mercy, not having used any violence against the prosecutrix. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for six months.

Counsel for defendant, Mr. Dalley; attorney, Mr. Rowley.

Wednesday.

William Fenwick was indicted for presenting to James Smail a piece of printed paper, and that he did then and there unlawfully falsely pretend that the said piece of paper was of the value of one pound, with intent to cheat and defraud the said James Smail. The piece of paper which the prisoner endeavoured to pass off on the prosecutor, was a wool company's note, called in the slang language, "wool duffers." Verdict: Guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for six months. It came out in evidence that Mr. Smail had previously had three similar notes tendered at his establishment, one of which was cashed by Mrs. Smail.

John Davies and John M'Pherson were indicted for unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm upon one Francis Wentworth Cook, on the 29th May last, at Pyrmont. The evidence for the prosecution went to prove that the two defendants were throwing stones towards the prosecutor while he was baling out his boat; that the prosecutor remonstrated with the defendants and desired them to desist. It was further proved that they were annoying Mr. Cook's family while in their own garden, by continuing to throw stones, and that in consequence of the annoyance not being abated the prosecutor went for a constable, and in proceeding for that purpose the defendants, or one of them, threw a stone at the prosecutor by which prosecutor was struck in the face, and his upper jaw broken in three places. The prosecutor could not prove which of the defendants threw the stone, but there were only the two defendants seen in the proximity where the assault was committed, and that after the assault was committed the defendants ran away. The defence was that the defendants were not the persons who threw the stones, and that in case either of the defendants threw the stone, there was no evidence to prove which it was that did throw it. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be confined in Sydney gaol for six months. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defendant Davis, and M. Shuttleworth for the defendant M'Pherson.

Thursday.

Frances Woods was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Kent-street; verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for seven months.

Sarah White was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in College-street. The jury retired for about three hours, and returned a verdict of guilty, recommending to mercy, the defendant having broken up the house. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months, and to pay a fine of £50. Counsel for the defendant Mr. Dalley; attorneys, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Moffatt.

James Brown, alias Murphy, was indicted for uttering a forged cheque, purporting to be a genuine cheque to George Elworthy, for the value of £6, thereby obtaining, by means of the said cheque, several articles of wearing apparel. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol for six months, with hard labour.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Peden, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Lucas.

Three persons only were charged with having been found intoxicated in the streets, and they were severally fined 10s.

Robert Hamilton was charged with having attempted to commit a larceny. Mrs. Earle, wife of a publican residing in Woolloomooloo-street, deposed that last evening while sitting in the parlour at the rear of the bar, she heard the till rattle, and looking out saw the prisoner behind the bar, near the till, which was open, though shortly before she had closed it; she asked him his business there, and he stood confused and speechless; she called her husband, and prisoner ran away; he was however pursued and given into custody; she was unable to say whether or not any money was taken out of the till. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour twelve calendar months.

Fanny Wallis was summarily convicted of having stolen a piece of print, of the value of 2s. 6d., the property of Walter Long, of George-street South, draper; was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

Catherine Costello was charged with having attempted to obtain goods by means of false pretences. Charles Staples, of King-street, toyman, deposed that last evening prisoner came to his shop, selected a workbox and some toys, amounting in the whole to £1 3s. 9d., and then threw down two pieces of paper, produced (two pieces of paper of about the dimensions of bank notes, but in no other respect resembling the negotiable paper); he saw at once that they were valueless pieces of paper, and told her so; she said that they were given to her by a young man, and, not being able to either read or write, she thought that they were genuine bank notes; he thought that she may have been imposed upon, and instead of giving her into custody, tore the papers and sent her away; an hour or two afterwards, Mr. Singleton made inquiry of him about the two pieces of paper, and the woman of whom he received them; she had not taken the goods into her possession, nor did she say anything when she put the paper on the counter. Inspector Singleton deposed that he took the woman into custody more with a view to trace out, if possible, the person of whom prisoner had received the papers; he knew it was impossible for her to have made the writing, and he doubted much if even she could read, and had no doubt that she had been imposed upon. Their worships were of opinion that there was no case calling for a committal, but that there was quite sufficient evidence before them to deal with her under the Vagrant Act, in such a way as at all events ought to make her more careful for the future, of whom she took paper in payment. To be imprisoned seven days.

Edward Helden, publican, found guilty of having failed to keep a light burning from sunset to sunrise, was fined 20s., with 3s. 6d. costs; and William Taylor, for like neglect, was fined 1s. and costs.

Four persons were convicted of having allowed goats and pigs, their property, to stray in the hamlets, were fined—some 5s., and others 10s., with 2s. 6d. each, in respect of costs.

Daniel M'Donald appeared, on summons, to answer the complaint of Eliza, his wife, which alleged that on the 28th ultimo he unlawfully deserted her, and left her destitute of the means of support. Complainant described her husband as a coachman, and said that they have been about two years married, soon after which she counted out 700 sovereigns, which he said was his own, and up to the time of his desertion of her told her that he lived upon the interest of his money. Ordered to pay 15s. a week for six months, with costs.

Jean J. Ralph, of George-street, licensed victualler, appeared, on summons, to answer an information by John Stirling, chief inspector of distilleries, which alleged that he did, during the months of March and April last, at a certain house and premises situated at Bondi, in the district of Sydney, make use of a certain still and utensils for distilling, without having first obtained a license for keeping or using such still, &c. Mr. Brenan conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Redman the defence.

The hearing of this case occupied their worships (Messrs. Forbes and Peden) from 11 a.m. until nearly 4 p.m., when, without calling upon Mr. Redman for a reply, their worships dismissed the information, with £6 6s. costs. Mr. Brenan gave notice of appeal.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Peter Kavanagh, who had been found illegally on board the Lord Warriston, was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

Six seamen, named Edward Pugh, Hugh Lynchey, James Sweeney, Charles Griffiths, John Waterberry, and Andrew Lavender were convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the Lord Warriston. Sent to gaol for twelve weeks.

Mary Ann Armitage was summoned by Joseph Andrews, who sought to recover certain shoe and clothes brushes, which he deposed were illegally detained by defendant. Plaintiff had lived in defendant's house, and upon leaving he missed the brushes which he valued at 6s. Defendant was ordered to give up the property, and pay 4s. 6d. cost.

The undermentioned drunkards were fined as follows:—Ann Wear, an habitual drunkard, 40s., or forty-eight hours' imprisonment; James Brown, 10s.

Francis Johnson, a seaman of the Lord Warriston, was charged with having assaulted William Lock, the master of that ship. It appeared that defendant had attempted to take a bottle of liquor on board, and the master having endeavoured to prevent him doing so, Johnson behaved very violently, and threw plaintiff down several times. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks.

Nicholas Wheatley and Richard Setterley, (boatswain and cook) were charged by James William M'Kenzie, the master of the ship Woodlark, with having embezzled part of the cargo of that ship. The evidence was to the effect that, on the voyage from Manila, two bags of sugar (part of the cargo), had been taken from the hold by Wheatley and a man named Smith; and that after some of it had been used in the forecastle, the rest was thrown overboard. Setterley was discharged, and Wheatley ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY'S BILL.

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 18th May last, the "Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill;" and to whom were referred, at the same time, the "Report and Proceedings of, and the bill as amended and agreed to in, the select committee of last session;" on the 25th May last "a petition from John Harris, of Shane's Park, South Creek, and James Fullerton, of the city of Sydney, minister of the Established Church of Scotland, in opposition to the Bill;" on the 8th ultimo, "two petitions, from certain residents of the Glebe, and Thomas Tipple Smith, respectively, praying that clauses might be introduced into the bill for the preservation of the Navigation of Black Wattle Creek"—beg leave to report to your honorable House:—

That they carefully perused the report and proceedings of, and the bill as amended and agreed to in, the select committee of last session, referred for their consideration, and examined the Secretary to the Company (Mr. Smith) (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of that gentleman, and having been found to be identical with the preamble of the bill as amended and agreed to by the select committee of last session, they proceeded with the several clauses of the bill, in the consideration of which they found it necessary to introduce a new clause (7), limiting the time allowed for the completion of the works proposed under the bill to two years; to strike out the clause (10 of the original bill) in which it was proposed that the words "roads, ways, and approaches," wherever used in the bill, or in the Company's Incorporation Act of 1855, should be held to include and apply to the railways and tramways; and to make certain other amendments therein.

And your committee now beg to lay before your honorable House the bill as amended by them.

Your committee desire at the same time to bring under the special notice of your honorable House a provision (vide Report from select committee on Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill, December, 1857), introduced into clause 1 of the bill by the select committee of last session, compelling the erection by the Company of rails on either side of the bridge, between the outer rail of the bridge and the roadway, for the protection of foot passengers crossing the same, and would suggest the expediency of requesting the Executive Government to adopt such measures as they may deem requisite to cause the Company to provide a similar protection on the bridge already erected over Darling Harbour, as they conceive such protection on the said bridge to be essential for the public safety.

With reference to such portion of the prayer of Mr. John Harris and Dr. Fullerton's petition, as prays that the Company may be compelled, in the construction of any future works on the Ultimo Estate, to adopt the lines of streets and roads laid out thereon by the petitioners, your committee having examined the engineer to the Company (Mr. E. O. Moriarty, C.E.), whose evidence is also appended hereto, upon this subject, were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to assume to themselves a power hitherto exercised by the Executive Council, which would be the case were they to compel the Company to adopt specific lines of streets and roads in the construction of the works contemplated in the bill; your committee were, therefore, unable to entertain favourably the prayer of the petition in this respect.

With reference to the remaining portion of the prayer of the petition, praying that the compensation to be paid by the Company for land taken might be assessed without regard to any alteration in the value of such land from the works of the Company thereon, your committee were of opinion that any change in the mode of estimating the compensation for land so taken would necessarily involve a departure from the principle laid down in the seventeenth section (vide clause 5 of the bill, and section 17 of the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Act of 1855) of the Company's original Act of Incorporation, 19 Vic., which they were unwilling to sanction.

Your committee were, consequently, unable to entertain favourably the prayer of the petition in this respect also.

With regard to the two petitions from certain residents of the Glebe, and Thomas Tipple Smith respectively, your committee, considering that their allegations were directed solely against certain provisions of the Company's original Act of Incorporation, and that the grievance set forth therein was in no way affected by the enactments of the bill referred for their consideration, were unable to entertain favorably the prayers thereof.

William B. Dalley, chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 20th July, 1858.

PARRAMATTA.

[From our correspondent.]

July 28.—*Roster.* Attendance of the Magistrates on the Bench during the ensuing month of August:—3rd, Tuesday, Hon. G. Forbes; 5th, Thursday, P. Simpson; 7th Saturday, A. L. M'Dougal, C. Fearon; 10th, Tuesday, G. Langley; 12th, Thursday, G. B. Suttor, J. S. Rodd; 14th, Saturday, C. M'Rae, J. Kenyon, junr.; 17th, Tuesday, J. Byrnes, W. Lawson; 19th, Thursday, C. W. Finch, J. Lackey; 21st, Saturday, F. Oakes, J. F. Downes; 24th, Tuesday, N. Connolly, E. Blaxland; 26th, Thursday, T. E. Lance, R. Keyes; 28th, Saturday, W. Byrnes; 31st, Tuesday, J. Blaxland, G. Oakes.

Police Court.—Before a full Bench.—John Smith was brought before their Worships, charged with having passed a forged cheque for the sum of £32 10s., purporting to be drawn by one P. Chisholm, on the Bank of New South Wales, in Sydney, in favour of the said John Smith. The next witness after the apprehending constable was T. F. Morey, draper in Church-street, who stated that the man came to him on the Saturday, and selected about £14 worth of goods, and tendered the cheque in payment; he made enquiries, but not being able to learn anything of Mr. Chisholm, he refused the cheque; the prisoner in mistake handed to him another cheque filled up for £150, on the same bank, but not signed, and when questioned concerning it, tore it up before Mr. Morey's face. John Jacobs, dealer, in Church-street, stated that the prisoner visited his shop on the Saturday; was pleased with the goods, and asked if Mr. Jacobs would accept a cheque in payment; Mr. Jacobs was willing, provided it was good; the man was in and out of the shop four times; the third time he left the cheque in Mr. Jacobs' hands, to enable him if possible to find out something about Mr. Chisholm, who the prisoner said was a squatter at Goulburn; the man's manner and answers were apparently natural, and Mr. Jacobs advanced 30s. on the cheque; gave the prisoner a receipt for it, and was to send the cheque to the bank in Sydney on the Monday morning. Mr. Hooke, a clerk from the bank, stated that there was no account in their bank kept by P. Chisholm. The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Central Criminal Court, to be held in Sydney on the 2nd August.

Mrs. Mary Rafter has been committed to take her trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held in Parramatta on the 16th of next month, for having in her possession one of the cheques stolen from Mr. Morey on the night of the 10th instant, and for which robbery George Morris and James Bridges, who are connections of hers, have been already committed. The cheque was stolen on the Saturday night, and passed to Mrs. Rafter on the Monday morning by a man she described but whom she did not know. She sent up the cheque to the Police Court in an hour or two after she received it, her suspicion having been excited; but the Court was sitting, and a constable said he believed the cheque was right. She also brought the cheque to the police magistrate on the Tuesday. Mrs. Rafter has been unable to trace the man, or learn anything of him, although allowed considerable time for that purpose, the police have also been unable to obtain the slightest clue. Bail granted—her husband in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

John Mills was charged with violently assaulting his wife, on the 21st instant. He was apprehended at the recommendation of Dr. Gwynne, who said that the woman had received a very dangerous cut on the left temple. Mrs. Mills has since been able to attend and give evidence, but her account was not very clear, as she had evidently been much the worse of liquor at the time. It appeared that her husband came for his dinner, and it was not ready, consequently they had a quarrel, and his wife stated that he struck her on the head and knocked her down; but his version was, that he gave her a shove, and she fell with her head on an iron weight she had in her hand to throw at him. Mills, who is a violent man, was sent to gaol for six weeks, and afterwards to give security to be of good behaviour for six months.

Electoral Lists.—A meeting of the Magistrates has been called for Monday next, the 2nd of August, to be held at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of revising the electoral lists of the town and district. There are only eight claims this year, and no objections. This is a great improvement upon last time, when for the town alone there were upwards of a hundred claims and eighty objections, while this year there are none—the eight claims being for the district, which is also a very great reduction in the rural lists.

VICTORIA.

We have papers to the 26th instant, from which a few extracts are annexed.

We hear that it is intended to introduce during the next session of Parliament, a new Vagrant Act, containing provisions dealing with "the sin of great cities," and among them one confining a certain class to a certain district; and the landlord of any house out of that district will subject himself to a fine if he should let his house to improper characters.—*Herald.*

The same paper announces that the new wing of the Melbourne Hospital was officially opened on the 23rd. After the members of the committee had risen from the Board Conference they walked round the several wards, accompanied by the honorary surgeon. Every part of the building was found dry and well ventilated. The beds were beautifully clean, and a large space left between each. The quilts and blankets have all been ordered from England, and have "Melbourne Hospital" interwoven as part of the fabric. During the progress of the opening ceremonies the new building was substantially inaugurated by being made the receptacle of a new casualty case, that of a drayman named Edward Fitzgerald, who was brought in suffering from a compound fracture of the left ankle joint. The horse which Fitzgerald was driving ran away in Bourke-street, and the poor fellow was thrown from the dray.

The Criminal Sessions for the present month were brought to a close on Friday. The case of C. G. W. Raven, for defrauding the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, was called on at ten o'clock. Dr. Sewell appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Wood appeared for the defence. It was expected that the trial would have occupied the whole day, but the prisoner having pleaded guilty to the first charge—conspiring to defraud—the other two charges against him were not pressed, and the proceedings were quickly brought to a close. The jury, by direction of his Honor, returned a verdict of not guilty as to the second and third charges, and a verdict of guilty as to the first. Mr. Wright asked to have sentence deferred, that he might produce the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Mr. Chase, the hon. J. Hodgson, and others, to testify as to the previous good character of the prisoner. Dr. Sewell opposed the application on the ground of the impolicy of dealing with the prisoner differently than in the case of a person belonging to a humbler position of life. His Honor thought that nothing that could be said as to the prisoner's previous character could add to the testimony afforded by the fact of his having occupied so confidential and responsible a position in the bank. In the course of a few remarks addressed to the prisoner, his Honor said he thought the ends of justice would be met in his case by a sentence of imprisonment for two years.

At the annual meeting of the Melbourne Gas Company, held on the 23rd, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the half-year. The director's report showed a balance of £7818 1s. 10d. in favour of the company. Within six months forty miles of mains will have been laid, which are intended to supply the various suburbs of Melbourne. The qualification for a directorship was altered from £100 to £500.

The *Geelong Advertiser* says:—An intimation has been received from Messrs. Evans, Merry, and Co., to the effect that, if the citizens of Geelong deem the object of "turning the first turf," or otherwise of celebrating the auspicious occasion of commencing the line between this city and Ballaarat, worthy of a public demonstration, that they, the contractors, are willing to undergo half the expense, whatever such may be. The ceremony will come off at midday, on Monday, the 2nd August next.

On Monday, at the Sandridge Railway Pier, the barque Royal Charlie, Captain A. F. Castle, was to commence the shipment of a valuable freight of selected horses, designed for the use of military in India. These, fifty in number, have been chosen especially with regard to the service in which they are to be engaged, by Major A. Hunter, formerly stud-master to the Government of Victoria. They are all fine animals, of equal standard, and the average age five years; and during the last week have been visited at their stabling, in Melbourne, by sundry eminent judges of horse-flesh, who have pronounced them collectively the best consignment of the kind ever shipped from this colony. The present voyage of this vessel will be the eighth in which her commander has had charge of horses from these colonies to the Indian markets, and hitherto no loss whatever has been experienced.—*Herald.*

The conference of delegates from the various Mining Boards was to commence at Hockin's Hotel on Monday. The result of this meeting is looked forward to with great interest, as the conclusions which the delegates resolve upon will, in all probability, affect in a material degree the decision of the Government on the subject.

Cod's head and shoulders promises soon to be as familiar a dish to the good citizens of Melbourne as guard-fish and schnapper have hitherto been. On Saturday afternoon, upwards of a dozen of Murray cod, all fine fellows too, were displayed in one of Curtis' windows, while the other was exclusively tenanted by some scores of grey fresh water lobsters.

At a meeting of farmers held at Tarrengower, to receive Dr. Owens, the member for the district, and to introduce to that gentleman's notice some of the questions affecting them as a class, the following statement of agricultural progress transpired. The statistics were furnished by Mr. Rigg, and from them it appears that—"Within a period of little more than three years there were upwards of twenty farmers settled upon their own ground, and holding an average of 400 acres per man. That on an average each man had upwards of 100 acres under crop; that in addition to the large sum contributed to the general revenue by the purchase of the land, amounting to some £30,000, they had a capital sunk in improvements that would amount to somewhat more than £70,000 more."—*Age.*

Escape from the Ballaarat Gaol.—As might be expected, another escape has been made from this ill-conditioned building, and from the very part from which the two men escaped once before, by burrowing under the walls. The lucky man is in this instance a Chinese, who, as such, was carefully kept apart from the other prisoners, as the antipathy of the Europeans might be dangerous to the erring celestial. The man's name was Ah Dick, and his escape was the simplest affair in the world. But a boarded partition separated him from the resident warden's store, and early on Wednesday morning he contrived to slip one of these out with his fingers, and soon squeezed his Mongolian corporation (somewhat the worse for prison fare) through the opening. In the store he found some tools just suited to his purpose, and with them wrenched the lock off the outer door, and then "exit John Chinaman with the utmost speed." He had been committed to take his trial for a robbery at Pleasant Creek, and the chances of his re-capture are remote indeed. As we remarked about the escape of the two men who escaped before, the point is not within the range of a sentinel's vision, and no alarm was created at the time. One of the peculiarities of the affair was, that that night was one which Mr. Governor Forster had set down and marked for watchfulness. Four times during the night he donned his clothes and visited the gaol, and all was right. He was awoke by the noise made by the lucky fugitive, and got up and walked all round the gaol. No suspicious signs attracted his attention, and a few minutes after the discovery was made. It is really painful to think how many ruffians might from the culpable negligence of the Government, be thus easily let loose on the world.—*Star.*

A clergyman performed the ceremony of marriage between two slaves at New Orleans, and, instead of the words "until death do part ye," substituted the words "unless you are unavoidably separated."—*American Paper.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 22nd instant.

Mr. Gregory had arrived in Adelaide. We extract from the *Advertiser* the following sketch of his journey across the country:—

"From the 27th of March to the 1st of April the party were occupied in traversing the district occupied as stations by the Moreton Bay settlers. An acknowledged state of war exists along these settlements between the blacks and the whites, the former never show themselves except when they feel confident of victory, and as they did not like the looks of Mr. Gregory's party they kept at a respectful distance for the first 100 miles. Referring to the natives, we may here inform our readers that Mr. Gregory did not see, in all, 100 natives from Moreton Bay to Mount Serle. When Sturt was at Cooper's Creek he saw (as he tells us) large numbers of blacks, but even there Mr. Gregory saw but very few of them.

After clearing the Moreton Bay settlements, the party tapped the Victoria. They found, at a bend of that river, the last traces of Leichhardt. The spot is a little north of Mount Innisskillen (Mitchell's), and in longitude 146.6. These traces consist, as the public have been informed, of a letter L cut in a tree, but it has not yet been stated that this letter is of immense size, being fully eighteen inches long and four broad, the incision being also of a great depth. A few cut poles were lying about, evidently the remains of a camp. This spot is eighty miles beyond the traces found by Hely, who was informed by the blacks that Leichhardt had been murdered where he (Hely) there discovered the traces. It is now, however, demonstrated that Leichhardt could not have been murdered where Hely was led to believe that event took place, as unmistakeable traces, found eighty miles further on, most clearly prove. After leaving these indications of Leichhardt's former presence, Mr. Gregory never once discovered the slightest trace of the unfortunate traveller. It will be remembered that when, some two years ago, Gregory was engaged in the northern parts of the continent, tracing the Victoria River from its mouth inland, he came upon traces of Leichhardt, in the shape of bones of animals, &c., the remains of his encampments. Now, however, after taking farewell of the initialled tree, not the slightest trace was discernible.

By the latter end of April Mr. Gregory and his party reached the Alice Creek, but found the country to the N. and N.W. a frightful and impenetrable desert. It is Mr. Gregory's opinion that when Leichhardt was in this region, heavy rains had fallen, filling the claypans that abound in the vicinity; that, lured on by these shallow pools of water, Leichhardt had pushed forward until the increasing heat of a tropical sun evaporated the water both before and behind him, leaving him without means of existence, or possibility either of advance or return, to perish in the desert, where even his remains will never meet the gaze of human eye.

Mr. Gregory then proceeded down the Victoria River, pursuing the course of the bed down to the point where the Victoria is joined from the N.N.E. by the Thompson. This was early in May, and heavy rains had just previously fallen. Quitting the Victoria, Mr. Gregory and his companions turned off at an angle along the course of the Thompson. Keeping this direction for 100 miles, in the hopes of intersecting Leichhardt's tracks, but, as we have already said, without success. Mr. Gregory and party advanced to within ten degrees of the tropic, and found it impossible to proceed further, no trace existing of rain having ever fallen, the earth being baked hard as a brick-kiln, and not the slightest trace of vegetation. Finding it entirely useless to push forward, Mr. Gregory retraced his steps down the Thompson, and after a fortnight's absence re-entered the Victoria.

All hope of finding the remains of Leichhardt having vanished, Mr. Gregory, holding *carte blanche* from the New South Wales Government resolved to trace down the Victoria River. He found it, as he advanced, gradually widen, till it became thirty-five miles in width. Our readers must not, however, delude their imaginations as to this so-called "river." It contained no water—only a few pools and waterholes here and there in its course—the bed of the river consisting of immense deposits of stone and sand. This, however, proves that at times it must be greatly flooded, but probably the waters pass rapidly away. In this part of their march the party often found great difficulty in supplying their horses with food, no living vegetation appearing for three or four days together, the poor animals being reduced to eat rotten weeds, and whatever dead and decaying rubbish they could find. One horse was so exhausted by long privation that he was unable to keep up with the rest, and had to be left behind. The country here is stiff clay, abounding with fissures or chasms six feet deep and upwards.

The Victoria River eventually opened out into a vast plain of a desert character, covered with stone, sandstone predominating. Great difficulty was here experienced in finding the pools of water formerly discoverable in the river bed. A few dwarf gums were occasionally seen in the Victoria, but none that indicated at any time a steady flow of water. The party, however, continued their course, resolved to see what became of the river bed, even though they had lost the river. At length they arrived at a solution of the question. The Grey and Barrier Ranges are continued northward in a low mountain chain, and this chain, meeting the Victoria at nearly right angles, forces its waters into a narrow channel, this channel being the well known Cooper's Creek of Sturt. Here Mr. Gregory rested awhile to recruit his horses, feed and water being plentiful, and here we may presume he paused to congratulate his companions upon the interesting geographical discovery they had made. It was now proved that the Victoria River and Cooper's Creek were one and the same. Following the creek about 100 miles Mr. Gregory found that it radiated into a number of small streamlets which were crossed by numerous sand hummocks of 20 or 30 feet high, and by which they were absorbed. One, however, of the arms or branches of Cooper's Creek escaped, namely, the most external one, to which Sturt gave the name of Strelitzky's Creek. Pursuing the creek last mentioned, Mr. Gregory never lost sight of it until he traced it into Lake Torrens. The termination of Strelitzky's Creek Mr. Gregory found to be the Salt Creek of Sturt. Mr. Gregory has thus demonstrated that the Victoria River, Cooper's Creek, Strelitzky's Creek, the Salt Creek, and Lake Torrens, all constitute the pathway or receptacle of the same flood of waters. Other travellers have touched at particular points of this long and winding pathway for the rains of the desert; but Mr. Gregory alone has followed it mile by mile, step by step, demonstrating what some had fancied in imagination, but of which no one could have positively affirmed. If geographical labourers are entitled to honorable mention, there is no danger of our bringing any disgrace upon ourselves by signifying our appreciation of Mr. Gregory's services. It is not his fault that he found a desert, and not a paradise; he has seen with his own eyes what the country is; he has made discoveries within our own territory that it might some day have cost us thousands to explore; he has done all this without charge to us, so that both in the cause of science, and for the sake of utility, he deserves well at our hands.

The telegraph to Victoria was formally opened by Sir R. Macdonnell, on the 21st of July. The *Advertiser* gives the following account of the event:—

Wednesday, 21st July, 1858, will be a day long proudly remembered by South Australians. It witnessed the successful result of an effort of perseverance and science hitherto unparalleled in the history of the Australian colonies. Space was annihilated, and Victoria was brought, as it were, within whispering distance. Telegraphic communication between the two colonies has been established; difficulties, which at first appeared insurmountable, have been overcome by science and indomitable perseverance; and we are placed in the proud position of being enabled to boast of having been the first of the Australian colonies to accomplish a feat of vast importance to the commercial community of both provinces, and, indeed, to all classes. We previously announced that an arrangement had been made, by which Sir R. G. M'Donnell, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia, and Sir Henry Barkly, Governor-in-Chief of Victoria, would exchange messages on Monday last, but unfortunately some slight defects in the line prevented this arrangement from being carried into effect. All obstacles were at length apparently removed, but it was not without considerable anxiety that we awaited the trial yesterday, knowing what trifling circumstances are capable of impeding communication, and that some of the officials connected with the department have had no experience in connection with such matters than that which they have acquired in this colony. Long before the hour appointed for the transmission of the message to Sir Henry Barkly, the Telegraph Office in King William-street was surrounded by hundreds of anxious citizens, amongst whom we observed most of the members of the Government and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, merchants, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, members of the Corporation, &c., &c.

Shortly after 12 o'clock his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief arrived in an open carriage, and was very favourably received by the assembled multitude. The Union jack floated over Green's Exchange in token of the official ceremony then being performed by his Excellency, who was escorted to the interior of the building by the Chief Secretary and other gentlemen. Arrangements having been duly made for commencing business, the following message was transmitted:—

Governor Sir R. G. M'Donnell to Governor Sir Henry Barkly, Melbourne.

Sir Richard M'Donnell presents his compliments to Sir Henry Barkley, and is much gratified at being able to announce that he has declared the line of telegraph between Adelaide and Melbourne open to the public at the South Australian Terminus. Sir R. M'Donnell sincerely trusts that the increased facilities of communication thereby afforded to her Majesty's subjects in Victoria and South Australia may be found to realize the expectations of the public in extending and consolidating both the material and social interests of communities whose welfare her Majesty has so much at heart. God save the Queen!

Richard Graves M'Donnell, Governor-in-Chief.

Government House, Adelaide.

The following message was received in reply:—"Sir Henry Barkly is out of town, but the message shall be sent to him immediately." The time which elapsed between the transmission of the message of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of this colony and the receipt of a reply from Victoria was only two minutes—a period of time short enough under the circumstances, but which would have been still shorter had there not been some difficulty in reference to the signals from Mount Gambier, which rendered a return message to that station necessary. After the lapse of a few minutes, his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief appeared at the window of the telegraph office, and congratulated the assemblage upon the accomplishment of an undertaking in which all appeared to feel so deep an interest, and which was of such vast importance in a commercial view to the welfare of the colony. The undertaking was one of which the colony might justly feel proud, for it was but about twelve months since that he assisted in attaching the first portion of the wire, which now ran in a continuous line through the Mount Gambier District to Melbourne. It was unquestionably a great accomplishment, and he could not help comparing the facilities of communication afforded by this wire with those which existed some twenty years ago when he was in Melbourne. He felt truly happy at being privileged, in that little office, to put in motion an instrument which promised to confer and was capable of conferring large benefits upon the communities of both South Australia and Victoria. (Cheers.)

The Governor then took his leave, and the public immediately began to avail themselves of the wires. The first message for Melbourne received by the clerk, was from Mr. James Cumming; the second, from the editor of this journal.

Since the above was written we have ascertained that the slight delay alluded to as occurring in connection with the Mount Gambier Station arose during the transmission of the message of his Excellency Sir R. MacDonnell, the station-master finding it necessary to adjust his instruments with that in use in Adelaide. The return message was conveyed almost immediately and as his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly was at Government House at Toorook, a distance of about three miles from Melbourne, the message was no doubt conveyed to his Excellency within a very short time of its receipt.

Borrowed Money.—The entire amount of indebtedness indicated by the mortgages on land, bills of sale, judgments, and warrants of attorney registered during the last year was £641,076 16s. 6d. This is a larger sum of money than has been so invested here in any one year since the foundation of the colony, with the exception of 1856. The amount of capital lent on these securities in that year was something altogether unprecedented, reaching in the aggregate to £800,000—a sum nearly double the amount similarly employed during the previous year. Of the entire amount we have named as lent during the year 1857, more than five-sixths was secured by mortgages on land; while in the previous year the proportion of such securities was only four-fifths of the whole. The most remarkable difference in this respect is presented by the years 1851 and 1854. In the former year more than one-third of the sum lent on registered deeds was secured by bills of sale, &c., the mortgage securities falling short of two-thirds of the whole. In the latter year, on the contrary, nine-tenths of the aggregate amount lent was secured by mortgage, and only about one-tenth by the inferior class of securities.—*Register.*

NEW ZEALAND.

[From our correspondent.]

Nelson, 30th June.—This month has been productive of steamboats: Firstly, the White Swan, a screw-steamer of 350 tons, arrived here from Melbourne, under an arrangement with the General Government of New Zealand, to carry the mails once a month from Manukau, in the north, through Cook's Straits, calling at each province, down to Otago, in the south, for a subsidy of £6000 per annum for two years; and she is now on her first trip. This is a step in the right direction, and, whilst of great benefit to the whole of New Zealand will, I think, pay the enterprising owners well; but, as if to verify the old saying that it never rains but it pours, this agreement is only just ratified when we hear by the April mail that we are to have four steamers sent out here immediately; two of which are intended for the inter-colonial and two for the inter-provincial service.

These boats are all of some considerable size, and no doubt adapted well for the purpose for which they are intended, but knowing how difficult it is in your more thickly populated colony to make steamers pay even bare expenses, I am much afraid these coming boats will turn out to be sinking funds. This, of course, does not apply to the White Swan, which vessel receives a subsidy, and also has the advantage of being first in the field.

The quantity of gold obtained at the diggings still shews a large average to each individual; but, unfortunately, the population still continues small, many having left for the winter, with the idea of returning again in the spring. Our wiseacre Government, after allowing the summer to go by and numbers of discontented diggers to return to Australia who would gladly have worked for five shillings a day, are now commencing to make roads at the diggings in the middle of winter, and have to pay seven shillings, at which price they cannot get a sufficiency of labour. I think you will agree with me that this is not political economy. However, roads at any price are better than no roads, so we quietly pay the extra price.

As you may imagine, we are all glad to hear of the success of Mr. Henry Redwood and his horses, mingled with one regret, that the owner of Lauristina did not give him a chance of including her amongst his list of beaten horses. I see one of the sporting papers, as a sort of balm to a wounded spirit, says these mares, Zoe and Zingari, were bred in New South Wales. This is an error, Zingari being bred in this settlement, and I think it not at all improbable that one or two others might be found here equally good as she is admitted to be. *Nous verrons.*

I am sorry to say we have had another specimen of the rascality of London shipbrokers in the Camilla, just arrived at this place, after a passage of 160 days from London. It appears that the Camilla, a vessel of 250 tons, and totally unfit to carry passengers, was advertised in the London papers (with all the language for which shipbrokers are so famous, such as "clipper ship," "unrivalled accommodations," "carries an experienced surgeon," &c., &c.) to sail for Nelson, N. Z., about October, 1857, instead of which she did not get to sea till the middle of January, 1858, and upon the voyage it was discovered that there were not sufficient provisions on board; and after enduring great privations the vessel reached Hobart Town, five months out from London, when, after taking in some provisions, she finally reached her destination. But the worst part of the story is to come. The passengers, one and all, accuse the captain of constant intemperance during the voyage, which the Doctor affirms. It also came out in evidence that one man, two women, and three children lived in one cabin, six feet square, during the whole voyage, and as a wind up nearly all the crew are now being treated for scurvy. Since the arrival of the vessel the master has resigned, and all the passengers are suing the ship for damages for breach of contract. This vessel was advertised as one of John Morrison and Co.'s line of packets.

Our arrivals during the month have been the Ocean Queen, from Sydney; White Swan, steamer, from Melbourne; Burmah, Burnett, and Wonga Wonga, steamer, from Wellington; Camilla, from London; and the Spray, and Henry, from Canterbury. The Active, and General Wool, have cleared out this month for Melbourne, with full cargoes of oats and potatoes. The Himalaya is now off the port from Sydney, bound to Port Cooper, with horses, I hear with the loss of only two.

Business is very dull, and likely to continue so during the winter months.

SOUTHERN VOYAGEUR.

Export of Wool.—The wool shipped from the Wairau river during the past season amounted to 2010 bales, which, with 240 bales shipped on the coast north of the Clarence, and 38 bales destroyed by fire, give 2288 bales as the whole clip of the Wairau and Awatere districts. We have not been able to ascertain the weight of the clip, but we presume the bales may be estimated to have averaged 300 lbs. each, which would give a gross weight of 686,400 lbs., which, at 1s. 5d. per lb., is £51,480 in value. Of these 2288 bales, 1241 were the produce of the Awatere, and 1047 of the Wairau district.—*Nelson Examiner*, 3rd July.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

Westmoreland (Country Lots).—Parish of Mozart. On and near the Long Arm of the Fish River Creek, and lying north-westerly from J. Grady's easternmost portion of 30 acres: Lots 1 and 2, 40 acres; lot 3, 30 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 30 acres; lot 5, 45 acres; lot 6, 30 acres; lot 7, 30 acres 1 rood; lot 8, 30 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 30 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 55 acres. Lying southerly from T. Parker's 30 acres: Lot 11, 40 acres; lot 12, 30 acres: Lying between T. Parker's 30 acres and D. Roberts' southernmost 30 acres, on the Fish River Creek: Lots 13 and 14, 30 acres each; lot 15, 30 acres 1 rood; lot 16, 37 acres 3 roods; lot 17, 30 acres; lot 18, 31 acres 1 rood; lot 19, 37 acres 3 roods. Lying between D. Roberts' two portions of 30 acres each on the Fish River Creek: Lot 20, 56 acres; lot 21, 31 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 30 acres; lots 23 and 24, 30 acres each; lot 25, 47 acres; lot 26, 30 acres; lot 27, 47 acres. Adjoining D. Roberts' northernmost portions on and near the Fish River Creek: Lot 28, 30 acres 2 roods; lot 29, 47 acres; lot 30, 30 acres. On the Fish River Creek, about 2 miles north-westerly from D. Roberts' northernmost 30 acres: Lot 31, 34 acres.—Parish of Crete. At the Round-hill, and adjoining R. Wilcox's 30 acres: Lot 32, 40 acres; lot 33, 30 acres.—Parish of Norway. On the Fish River Creek, immediately below W. Wilcox's 30 acres: Lot 34, 57 acres; lot 35, 47 acres; lot 36, 30 acres; lot 37, 34 acres.—Parish of Crete. Adjoining and lying northerly from J. Gibbon's 30 acres: Lots 38 and 39, 40 acres each; lot 40, 34 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On MONDAY, 30th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

Merivale (Country Lots).—Parish of Warwick. On and near the River Condamine, below Jeffries' 90 acres, and about 2 miles westerly from the town of Warwick: Lot 1, 97 acres; lot 2, 99 acres; lot 3, 95 acres; lot 4, 122 acres 2 roods; lot 5, 130 acres. Adjoining the north boundaries of Jeffries', jun.'s and Morgan's portions, between 2 and 3 miles north-westerly from Warwick: Lots 6 and 7, 140 acres each; lot 8, 120 acres; lot 9, 115 acres; lot 10, 116 acres. On the River Condamine, between 2 and 4 miles westerly from the town of Warwick: Lot 11, 92 acres; lot 12, 97 acres; lot 13, 91 acres; lot 14, 99 acres; lot 15, 126 acres; lot 16, 119 acres; lot 17, 157 acres; lot 18, 165 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Merivale (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Leyburn. Village of Leyburn: Lot 19, 4 acres; lot 20, 3 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 21, 3 roods 30 perches; lots 22 to 26, 1 acre each; lots 27 to 31, 2 roods 30 perchs. each; lots 32 to 36, 1 acre each; lots 37 to 40, 3 roods 30 perches each; lot 41, 3 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lots 42 and 43, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 44, 5 acres 1 rood 10 perches each. Upset price, £2 10s. and £4 per acre.

On MONDAY, 30th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

March (Town Lots).—Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 to 30, 1 rood each; lots 31 to 40, 1 acre 2 roods each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Gundagai.

Wynyard (Country Lots).—Parish of South Gundagai. At Bengaralong Flat, on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, lying easterly from Gundagai, and opposite to Davison and Waugh's, Waugh's, Booby's, and Hawley's portions: Lot 1, 44 acres; lot 2, 82 acres; lot 3, 150 acres; lot 4, 144 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 64 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Clarendon (Suburban Lots).—Parish of North Gundagai. Lying easterly from Gundagai, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, and adjoining the north boundaries of E. Flood's and P. and M. Gormby's 30 acres: Lot 6, 7 acres; lot 7, 12 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Harden (Town Lots).—Parish of Jugiong. Town of Jugiong: Lots 8 to 30, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

Merivale (Town Lots).—Parish of Warwick. Town of Warwick: Lot 1, 2 roods; lot 2, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 3 to 12, 2 roods each; lot 13, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 14, 2 roods; lots 15 to 20, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 21, 2 roods; lot 22, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 23 to 32, 2 roods each; lot 33, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 34, 2 roods; lots 35 to 40, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

Bathurst (Country Lots).—Parishes of Torrens and Colo. At the Red Hill, on and near the roads from Carcoar and King's Plains to Bathurst, and about a mile north-easterly from W. Lawson's 640 acres:—Lot 1, 47 acres; lot 2, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 49 acres; lot 4, 48 acres; lot 5, 47 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Georgiana (Town Lots).—Parish of Rockley. Village of Rockley: Lots 6 to 14, 2 roods each; lots 15 to 24, 1 acre 35 perches each; lots 25 to 30, 2 roods each; lots 31 to 35, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Muswellbrook.

Hunter (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the Goulburn River, between J. Towns' 663 acres and his 1010 acres:—Lot 1, 73 acres; lot 2, 60 acres; lot 3, 50 acres.—Parish of Hunter. On the River Hunter, immediately below A. Doyle's 640 acres, and above A. B. Lowe's 724 acres: Lot 4, 36 acres; lot 5, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Brisbane (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Denman. Village of Denman: Lots 6 to 8, 7 acres each; lots 9 to 13, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 14, 2 acres 1 rood 27 perches; lot 15, 2 acres, 32 perches; lot 16, 10 acres; lot 17, 1 acre 1 rood 36 perches; lots 18 to 26, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 27, 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 28, 2 acres 2 roods 18 perches; lots 29 to 38, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

March (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Maryborough. On the east bank of the river Mary. Lots 1 to 8, 5 acres each. At Maryborough: Lot 9, 1 acre 3 roods; lot 10, 1 acre 3 roods 1 perch; lots 11 and 12, 1 acre 2 roods 39 perches; lot 13, 1 acre 3 roods 2 perches; lot 14, 1 acre 3 roods 6 perches; lot 15, 1 acre 3 roods 7 perches; lot 16, 1 acre 3 roods 10 perches; lot 17, 11 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 11 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 23 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £2 10s. and £4 per acre.

March (Town Lots).—Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lot 20, 1 rood 15 perches; lot 21, 1 rood 24 perches; lots 22 and 23, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 24 to 33, 2 roods each; lots 34 to 41, 1 rood 33 perches each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

Coroner's Inquests.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Railway Inn, Chippendale, on view of the body of Christopher Henry Cooper, aged 25 years. Deceased was a driver and assistant in the service of Mr. Charles York, carcase-butcher; and whilst in the act of starting out with a horse and cart from the slaughtering premises in May's-lane, Parramatta-street, at six o'clock on the morning of the 12th July—having mounted the shaft in order to reach his seat in the cart—the horse ran off, and at a few paces brought the front board of the cart in contact with the corner of a weatherboard house, thereby jamming the body of the unfortunate man so as to fracture the hip bones and rupture portions of the pelvic viscera. He had immediate help, and the horse and cart were found about fifty yards further on, the cart being held fast by a fence. There was a strong bit in the animal's mouth, but the deceased had not secured control over him. The horse was known to be given to the trick of "bolting," but the deceased had driven him before, and professed himself able to manage him. Mr. York had purchased the animal a fortnight previously, from a butcher living at Paddington. The surgical evidence went to prove that death had resulted from suppuration from the fractured parts, caused by urinary extravassation into them. The jury returned the following verdict—"Died from injuries sustained by being crushed between a cart and a house; and we find it was accidental, the deceased not having the horse under control when it bolted, and we think the horse is not a safe one to be worked in town."—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the St. John's Tavern, Newtown, on view of the body of Margaret Steel, aged 80 years. Deceased was feeble and infirm, and she lived at O'Connell Town with her husband, who was a Waterloo pensioner, 87 years old; a girl, aged 16, lived with them; but whilst they were alone on Tuesday after dinner, the husband left the deceased sitting beside the fire, for the purpose of fetching a newspaper out of the bedroom; he had not been away more than five or six minutes when, on his return, he saw the parlour filled with smoke, and after opening the two doors discovered his wife all in flames. He did his best to put the fire out, and tore her clothes off; and neighbours also came and gave assistance. The clothing was burnt away, however, and the body "burnt brown" from the crown of the head to the feet. The poor woman lived eight or ten minutes after the occurrence, but did not speak. She had been subject to fits about once a week. When found in her awful condition, she was lying alongside of a sofa, and close to the fire-place, with her feet next it, and the chair she had been seated in turned over. The fire-place had no fender or other protection. The servant had only left the house a few minutes, and she had not known at what period the return of the fits might be expected. The jury gave the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, an aged and infirm woman, came by her death from injuries received by fire, and we have every reason to believe deceased was seized with a fit at the time of the occurrence."—An inquiry took place at the coroner's office, yesterday, touching the death of Caroline Elizabeth Watkins, aged three years, whose death, from the effects of poison, was occasioned by her drinking from a bottle containing bug poison, that lay exposed in a lumber room near to where she slept, on the morning of the 30th May. The coroner did not deem the case to be one requiring the exhumation of the child's body. The circumstances were these. Previous to the accident, Mrs. Watkins obtained at a druggist's a shilling's worth of dressing for bedsteads. This was a very strong solution of corrosive sublimate, of the strength of one drachm to an ounce of water; a proportion of the muriate of ammonia, or "sal ammoniac," being used for a solvent. The liquor was charged 3d. an ounce—consequently, four ounces were obtained. The bottle was a case pint (an "old tom" bottle), and it was put inside a gin case, to which the deceased had had access. The servant girl, fifteen years old, placed it there, as she thought, for safety, but she had seen the child take it out and play with it as a doll, but she did not think the cork could be taken out by the child. The occurrence took place about seven o'clock in the morning, and it appeared that, if the servant had dressed the children at the proper time, the calamity would not have happened. The child on feeling sick went to its parents' bedroom, and prompt medical aid was obtained; the exertions of Drs. Bennett and Warren were, however, ineffectual towards restoring the child, and it died two days afterwards. The coroner censured the girl's conduct in putting the poisonous liquor in so unsafe a situation.

Sir Charles Napier a Novelist.—It is said that the MS. of a novel of Sir Charles Napier's, called Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings, has just come to light. The ground occupied is the same as that of Sir Edward Bulwer's romance; and it is said that there is even an identity in certain of the characters.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Friday, April 23rd.

The trial of Dr. Bernard, for complicity to assassinate the Emperor of the French, has terminated in a verdict of acquittal, and the Government has abandoned the further prosecution of the defendant. The scene at the close of the trial was extraordinary; no effort of the Court to repress the expression of feeling on the part of the spectators was successful for a considerable time.

The verdict has been received in France with much disfavour, and has aroused the public ire.

State prosecutions are not in favour here, and certainly it is against the feeling of the people to hang a man for political offences.

Mr. Disraeli has got over his financial difficulties admirably. He will renew the £2,000,000 of Exchequer bonds falling due 8th May, holding in abeyance a special sinking fund for the late war debt—equalising the duty on Irish spirits to that on English and Scotch, and by a penny stamp on cheques drawn on bankers.

Mr. Disraeli has brought forward certain resolutions as the basis of our future Indian Legislature, which, while it does away with both the bill of Lord Palmerston and that of Lord Derby, throws the whole settlement of the question upon the House of Commons, which, it will be remembered, by a large majority, voted that a change in the government of India is necessary. This is a masterly stroke of policy; it saves the Administration, and leaves the Opposition but little to lay hold on.

Lord Derby's Government has resolved to demand compensation from the King of Naples for his infamous treatment of Park and Watt, the engineers of the Cagliari.

The King of Naples, however, has refused, though in mild language, all the demands of Sardinia on the same subject; but, although all this looks gloomy enough, there is no fear of warlike demonstrations.

Some uneasiness has prevailed as to the chance of a serious misunderstanding between England and France, but I do not think that there is anything to fear. France dare not risk a war with England—at least, the Emperor dare not. It would be the first move to a general revolution in Europe.

Trade is steadily recovering; money is plentiful and the rate has gone down to 2½ per cent., but the Bank charge is retained at 3 per cent. A reduction is looked for; there is a very large amount of India bills due on the 1st of May, and some expectation of difficulties are contained. The commercial markets are all better; it is now possible to sell produce in large quantities; speculators have been dealing largely in rice, which has lately been selling for freight and charges. The weather is brilliant; the growing crops promise and look well; gold is coming in with tolerable freedom; little is going out, and bullion is accumulating in the Bank of England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 30.

The Government of India.

On the order for going into committee upon the resolutions on the Government of India,

Lord H. Vane moved for a resolution, "That the change of circumstances since the first proposal by her Majesty's late advisers to transfer the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, renders it inexpedient to proceed further with legislation on the subject during the present session." He was not opposed to an alteration of the present system hereafter; but, under the circumstances, there being no urgency, it was not wise, in his opinion, to break up this system, and to part with councillors well-acquainted with the details of Indian Government.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gregory.

Mr. A. Mills opposed the motion, and was at a loss to understand what the circumstances were, which should preclude the House from proceeding further with legislation upon the subject.

Sir F. Baring observed that a Government which had the confidence of the majority of the House had a certain control over its opinion. Could that be said of the present Government? Were they able to advise the House on this question? It was from the difficulty of their position that they had been driven to their present course, and no one was so green as to doubt what was the real opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was not, he said, the advocate of the East India Company, but he under-valued the main objection to their continuance, that it would prolong a double Government for India.

Mr. M. Gibson said, he had not heard one good argument in favour of the motion. No one could say that there was any deficiency of information; on the contrary, all necessary information was accessible to the House to guide it to a sound decision in devising a scheme of home government for India.

Lord Palmerston had no hesitation in saying that it was his intention to oppose the motion. He thought it would be inconsistent not only with the interests of the country, but with the honour and dignity of that House, if they retraced their steps and determined to do nothing. As things then were, he was ready to go into committee upon the resolutions, with a sincere desire to make them as consistent as possible with sound legislation.

Lord Stanley acknowledged that this was one of the most difficult and complicated questions with which the House could be called upon to deal, but the difficulties would not be diminished by time; they would not be less in 1859 than now. As there was now a greater general interest in this subject than there had been two years ago and would be two years hence, that was one great reason why there should be no delay. The possible danger of unsettling men's minds had been suggested. That might have been a fair ground of argument when the first bill was moved for, but because the matter had been unsettled was a reason for settling it again, and great mischief might be produced in India if an impression was made upon the native mind in India that there was any disunion upon the subject here. The question having been raised, and it having been proposed to transfer the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, in his opinion the only wisdom lay in completing the undertaking.

Upon a division, the motion of Lord H. Vane was negatived by 447 to 57, and the House went into committee upon

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the first resolution, "That it is expedient to transfer the Government of India to the Crown."

Mr. Mangles entered at much length upon a defence of the East India Company's administration, vindicating their rule from various imputations which had been cast upon it.

The resolution was opposed by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and supported by

Sir G. Lewis, who insisted upon the inherent and characteristic defects of the double government, and that the time had arrived when the present complicated and superannuated system should be put an end to.

Mr. Lindsay indicated the amendments he should propose at a further stage of the resolutions.

Mr. Horsman pressed upon the committee a point which, he observed, had not received due consideration. The opium revenue was precarious, and if it failed there would be, with the existing deficiency, a sum of £5,500,000 to be annually provided for by the taxpayers of this country. He objected to the resolution.

Mr. Bower spoke in favour of the resolution, as did Mr. Wyld.

Mr. Gladstone, after objecting to the form and phraseology of the resolution, called the attention of the committee to a difficulty which, he observed, had hitherto attracted no notice, with regard to the creditors of the East India Company. The territorial debt of India, £50,000,000, had been borrowed in the shape of loans to the Company; and, if the security were altered without the consent of the creditor, it was not enough to say that Parliament had done what it had no right to do, it might lead to a controversy which involved a claim upon the Consolidated Fund.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the language of the resolution, and, with reference to the other objection of Mr. Gladstone, said, he was at a loss to understand the strength of it. The security of the public creditor in India was not changed; he had exactly the same security as before, namely, the revenues and territories of India.

EXCHEQUER BONDS BILL.

Sir G. Lewis, alluding to a report that the late Government, and he in particular, as the Finance Minister, had handed over to their successors the finances in a disorderly and unsatisfactory state, entered into details to refute this charge, and to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made arrangements in order to avoid present difficulties, which, in his opinion, might produce greater difficulties hereafter. With respect to the Exchequer-bonds, as the same amount of £2,000,000 would be due next year, and £1,000,000 the year following, these liabilities, he contended, must be met by having recourse to re-borrowing; and as to the War Sinking Fund, he regarded this as the only plan of that character which was practicable; and unless Parliament were prepared to make it obligatory upon the Government to adopt a plan by which a certain portion of the debt would be annually extinguished, it must make up its mind to perpetuate the present National Debt. He objected to the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a scheme which made no attempt either to pay off any part of the Exchequer-bonds or to keep up the War Sinking Fund. The relief afforded by the fall of the income-tax would not, in his opinion, be very sensibly felt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his arrangement in respect to that tax, and in not reducing the Exchequer-bond debt, he contended, had violated an important principle, without any substantial and effectual relief to the payers of the Income-tax. Considering the disproportion between the amount of direct taxation and that of indirect taxation, it seemed to him, he said, that the House ought not to come to a distinct pledge as to the period when the Income-tax, or any other tax, should cease, or incur any rash obligations. In the present state of parties, he remarked, it was the Government which had become the great advocate of economy in that House, and the pressure upon the Government was not, as in former days, to diminish expenditure, but propositions came from various quarters to increase our expenditure, which it was difficult for the Government to resist. The problem, however, must be solved, how to equalize the expenditure with the revenue.

Mr. Gladstone agreed that the financial condition of the country called for further consideration than it had received on the Budget night. Sir. G. Lewis, he said, had deprecated rash engagements on the part of the House; but Sir George had himself entered into a rash engagement to pay off £1,500,000 in the name of a Sinking Fund. With regard to such a fund, if the plan were a good one, the House should determine to act upon it; but, if bad, let them have done with it altogether. As to the exchequer bonds he denied that there had ever been any pledge on the part of the House that any portion should be reduced in 1858, and, with regard to the income-tax, he approved of the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If it were the opinion of the House that the income-tax should be permanent, let it be so; but he had two objections to the tax—one a moral objection, believing that its essential nature was to corrupt and demoralize; the other objection was that, as long as Parliament consented, without a special purpose, to vote the income-tax as part of our ordinary expenditure, so long would it be vain to talk of economy and an effective reduction of expenditure.

Mr. Cardwell observed, that the question was not one of retrospective or prospective finance, but whether in framing the financial arrangements for the current year, Parliament was, or was not, bound to deal with the repayment of a debt, according to statutory engagements, falling due the present year. The House was going to postpone purposely the payment of this debt until a period when the income-tax would expire, to avoid breaking an engagement with the public regarding this tax. At that period there would be a loss of £6,000,000 taxes, and a gain of £2,000,000 from the falling in of the terminable annuities; so that our finances would be then probably £4,000,000 worse than now. How was this amount to be raised? Only be re-borrowing, and we were practically re-borrowing now.

Mr. T. Baring replied at some length to Mr. Gladstone in defence of the War Sinking Fund.

Mr. Bright observed that the House was trying to do an impossible thing—to make a very heavy taxation easy to bear. That taxation rested upon the masses of the population, whose income was small, while their consumption of taxed articles was owing, he said, to the foreign policy we were pursuing, which he discussed and strongly censured, and he contended that it was the duty of Parliament either greatly to reduce the expenditure or to maintain the Income-tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that considerations of high policy were connected with the Income-tax, which, if it were to be maintained, it would be impossible for the House to avoid; that complaints against this tax came from professional men and the humbler classes of society on account of its injustice, impolicy, and inquisitorial character, the clamour against the tax never having arisen from the opulent classes; it was, therefore, in his opinion, impossible to maintain this tax as a permanent feature of our financial system. Mr. Disraeli explained the favourable arrangements he had entered into with reference to the Exchequer-bonds; he intimated the encouraging prospects of the balances in the Exchequer, and read a statement of the revenue in the month just expired, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, whence it appeared that, under the three heads of Excise, Stamps, and Land and Assessed Taxes, the increase amounted to £430,000. In conclusion, he protested against the position of Mr. Bright, that the burden of taxation rested upon the masses of the population whose incomes were small, contending that it was, on the contrary, borne by people of property. He deplored, with him, he said, the great expenditure upon armaments; but he did not despair that in due season the wisdom of Cabinets would bring about the reduction of military expenditure, which it would be for the interest of all nations to encourage.

Mr. James Wilson, late Secretary of the Treasury, observed that if the 2d. had been retained for another year on the Income-tax, it would have been equal to the payment of £2,000,000 of Exchequer-bonds. There was one or two points in the budget of the right hon. gentleman to which he wished to refer. The right hon. gentleman had stated that the custom duties of last year were £23,100,000, but that £200,000 of this had been left in the hands of the collectors and others to pay expenses; but last year the sum of £207,000 was left in the hands of the collectors in the same manner. The one sum must be held as balancing the other, and the right hon. gentleman was not entitled to take credit for the £200,000 left in the present year as available for forthcoming expenditure. Again, the right hon. gentleman had admitted that a sum of £400,000, arising on the receipts of last year, properly belonged to the year before. That sum was much nearer £600,000 than £400,000, and, if so, the net receipts from the customs last year would be found to be £22,500,000. Now, the right hon. gentleman computed that the customs would produce in the present year £23,400,000, or an increase of no less than £900,000 over the past year. He was afraid that, looking to the depressed state of trade in the present year, no such increase would take place. So with respect to the excise. Last year the excise produced £17,860,000, but the right honorable gentleman had estimated the probable yield the present year at £18,100,000, or an increase of £300,000, in addition to the 500,000 expected to be derived from the equalization of spirit duties in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman had also taken credit for an increase of £300,000 from the Post-office—an increase not arising from receipts, but from a recovery of the balance now in the hands of the different offices throughout the country for the purpose of paying expenses. Here, again, he must remind the right hon. gentleman that he was not entitled to take credit for those balances, because last year there was left in the country post-offices a sum of £392,000 which ought to be put against the £300,000 now in hand. Altogether the right hon. gentleman expected an increase of no less than £1,600,000 in the present year, including a sum of £100,000 for stamps. He was afraid that the right hon. gentleman would find himself mistaken in his calculations. The financial crisis which occurred at the end of last year did not much affect the consumption of commodities; it did not interfere with the agricultural districts at all, and its effects in the manufacturing districts were considerably postponed. During the worst months of last year employment in the manufacturing districts was as abundant as in the first three months of the present year, which, indeed, had witnessed a reduction of £5,300,000 in the exports of the country. He sincerely hoped that his forebodings might turn out to be erroneous, but he could not help thinking, comparing the present depressed state of trade with its excited and prosperous condition last year, that there would be no such large increase of revenue as £1,600,000. (Hear, hear.) A great deal has been said in favour of the reduction of the property and income-tax, which had been denounced, especially by his right hon. friend the member for Oxford University, as being not only inquisitorial, but liable to evasion. The income-tax was invented by Mr. Pitt for war purposes, and at one time, undoubtedly, it was not regarded by the people as a proper part of a peace establishment; but, since its revival by Sir Robert Peel for purposes of peace, there had been a growing disposition throughout the country to believe that it was an exceedingly wise and beneficial tax. There was no tax so little liable to evasion. Schedule A, B, and C were not open to evasion at all, because the tax was collected at the source, and schedule D was the only part of the tax which would be evaded. Even with regard to a portion of the receipts, arising under schedule D—those collected from public companies—there could be no risk of evasion, and he believed it had been proved to demonstration that no less than 80 per cent. of the income tax was in no way liable to be evaded. It might be said that the income-tax ought to be reserved for great emergencies; but those who had thought most on the subject had come to the conclusion that the wisest policy would be to keep a small and moderate income-tax at all times, capable of being expanded whenever occasion required. But the chief fault he had to find with the budget was that it was the first attempt to depart from the policy we had pursued for the last twenty years. It was said that the stamp duty was only a small one, but it was a new tax and one of the most odious description. The right hon. gentleman would have the House believe that the public were enamoured of this stamp. No doubt they accepted a penny stamp willingly enough in exchange for former high postage rates and heavy receipt stamps. But here was a totally new stamp, and one more inconvenient than any other stamp that could have been imposed. It was a tax that interfered with one of the greatest improvements of modern financial science. The trade and commerce of the country had received the greatest amount of assistance from the system of deposit banking. In the joint-stock banks alone there were nearer £50,000,000 than £40,000,000 of deposits now applicable to commerce. An immense economy of the capital of the country was the result. In London alone the deposits in the various banks amounted to £100,000,000; in Scotland, £40,000,000; in the rest of England and in Ireland, £100,000,000. There was a total of nearly £250,000,000 available for the purposes of trade. He considered it most undesirable to interfere with such a system by imposing a penny stamp upon bankers' cheques. When a banker paid a cheque he only repaid a customer his own money, and why should the House impose a penalty upon a man who was only getting his own money back? It was truly said that this was not the first time a proposal had been made in that House. In the year 1853 an hon. gentleman tried to impose his views on this subject upon the House, and in 1855 the tax was proposed by the Government of that day. But that was a year of war, and war taxes were necessary to meet the war expenditure. If they only interfered with bankers' deposits to the extent of 10 per cent., the loss to the country in the waste of capital would be four times greater than any advantage arising from the tax. He contended that the remaining timber duties ought to have been repealed before the House got rid of the engine that had enabled them to reduce so many taxes upon articles of consumption. Then there were silk duties, for which no one supposed to be benefitted thanked them; and the duties upon various small articles, which still rendered it necessary for custom-house officers to examine the clothes of persons arriving in this country. The right hon. gentleman was about to equalise the spirit duties, but there was still a protecting duty of 90 per cent. upon home-made as against foreign spirits. The paper duty and a great many of those blots still remained, for the removal of which the income-tax was first imposed. Upon these grounds he protested against the notion that the House ought to get rid of the income-tax, and he believed that holding out such a relief was holding out a delusion. Charges to a great amount would accumulate between the present year and 1860, and yet honorable gentleman said, "Let us get rid of the income-tax." In 1860 annuities to the extent of £2,100,000 would fall in, but the tea and sugar duties were to be reduced at that time to the extent of £2,400,000, and it would be deceiving the public to lead them to suppose that the income-tax would in that year be extinguished. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when pressed on the subject, said he would not bind himself by such an obligation; but his whole argument for the budget rested on the supposed extinction of the income-tax. No one really believes that they would extinguish the income-tax (hear, hear), and he regretted that bolder, stronger, and more manly language had not been used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject. The budget was merely a postponement of present difficulties to increase them in the future, and to a small extent it was a reaction in that policy under which the country had greatly prospered during the last 20 years. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Willoughby said the hon. gentleman the member for Devonport very much underrated the feeling of the people with regard to the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) It was so inquisitorial, odious, and vexatious that to do what they would they could not make it just, and the people would never consent to pay it in time of peace. (Hear.)

Mr. G. Hamilton replied to Mr. Wilson, and explained the mode in which the amount of the principal estimates had been arrived at.

Mr. Cayley and Mr. W. Ewart made a few remarks, and the bill was then read a second time.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The House then went into committee upon the resolutions for the government of India.

The second resolution being read, the effect of which was that her Majesty, by one of her principal Secretaries of State, should have and perform all the powers and duties relating to the government of India now exercised and performed by the East India Company.

Mr. Ayrton moved, by way of amendment, that the powers and duties should be exercised and performed by a Minister of the Crown in Council, his object being, he said, to insure the administration of the government with due care, caution, and efficiency, meaning to follow up this resolution with another, that such Minister shall be responsible for every act done in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India, but no such act shall be performed by him without the recorded opinion of three members of the Council thereon.

Lord Stanley opposed this amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and the amendment having undergone further discussion,

Lord Palmerston interposed, and, remarking that the committee were discussing two questions, the subjects of separate resolutions, suggested that they would do better to postpone the consideration of the character, composition, and functions of the Council.

The discussion of the amendment was, however, continued, and

Mr. Gladstone insisted that the original resolution could not be worked out in conformity to its terms. He supported the amendment, the object of which he understood to be, not that assumed by Lord Stanley, but to establish a Council, not to control the Minister, but which was cognizant of the whole business of India, and which the Minister would be bound to consult.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 351 to 100.

Wednesday, May 5.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord Bury moved the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill.

Mr. B. Hope moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months, and at some length contended that such marriages were not only contrary to the law of God, but contrary, also, to public policy.

Mr. Buxton supported the motion. He thought such marriages would be peculiarly advantageous to children, who would receive more kindness from their mother's sister than from a stranger.

Mr. Collier denied that the scriptures prohibited these marriages. The Jews, to whom the book of Leviticus was addressed, admitted these marriages and practised them. He thought that the house should not be turned into a council or convocation to settle doubtful texts. Such marriages were not forbidden by God or nature, and they ought not to be opposed on sentimental grounds of possible jealousies and suspicions. If wives and sisters were so base as had been represented by the opponents of the measure, he thought they would never be made virtuous by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Baines supported the bill, because from his own knowledge many cases of great individual hardship and injustice had occurred.

Mr. Drummond would oppose the bill, no matter what the consequences were, though he admitted that the present state of things required great amendment.

Sir J. C. Lewis supported the bill, because he believed it was calculated to remove a grievance which was felt by many to be productive of serious consequences.

The Lord Advocate opposed the bill.

Mr. Puller felt bound, after the thoughtful and searching investigation of this question, to oppose the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Monckton Milnes thought it desirable that the house should come to a decision on the question. He was in favour of the principle of the bill, and he trusted the decision of the house would have a salutary influence on the other house of Parliament.

Mr. Ackroyd, as the representative of a large class of his constituents in Huddersfield, who felt a deep interest in the question now under consideration, deemed it his duty to support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Malins would not now enter into the considerations and arguments which, on former occasions, induced him to give his vote on this question; but he had of late given more than ordinary attention to the subject, and he was prepared, as the result of his investigations, to give his vote now in support of the bill.

Lord Bury having replied,

The House divided on the question that the bill be "now" read a second time—For the second reading, 174; against it, 134; majority, 40.

The amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months was accordingly lost, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 20th.

Imperial France cannot bear to be told that it is less liberal in peace than Russia was in war—and for stating this fact the *Athenæum* has again been seized in Paris!—*Athenæum.*

THE U. S. OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

(From the Daily Alta California.)

We, the universal Yankee nation, are apt to boast and bluster about our greatness, our enterprise, and our general go-aheadativeness. We consider ourselves just the greatest people on the globe, and "calkilate" that we can beat the whole world in anything that we undertake to do. Our boasting has been carried to a great extent upon matters connected with ships and steamers, and it is a fact that in this department we have attained a degree of perfection to which the world does not furnish a parallel. And yet, despite this fact, just at the present moment our steamship lines are laid up, and many of our magnificent steamers are rotting at their anchors, while John Bull is at the zenith of his glory; and, whether the sails of his ships whiten every sea or not, the smoke from his steamers ascends to heaven from the blue waters of all sections of the globe.

On the first of April the Collins line of steamers, consisting of the Atlantic, Baltic, and Adriatic, were to have been sold under the hammer. Government knocked the last prop from under the line when it withdrew half their pay for mail service. It would seem from the results that have taken place in the last few years, that Congress has been waging a fierce war upon every line of ocean mail steamers (except the California pet monopoly) until it has finally succeeded in crushing nearly all of them. So much for our boasted enterprise and go-aheadativeness.

There is at the present day (with one trifling exception) not a single American contract for ocean mail service by steam in existence. Even the carrying of the mail from New York to this port is but a temporary arrangement to prolong the service, until some new arrangement was made by Congress. The Havana, Bremen, Southampton, Havre, and California contracts have all expired, and so far as we have been enabled to discover, not a single step has been taken by Congress to renew any of them. In the waters of the Bay of San Francisco there are now lying idle some four or five splendid ocean steamers, nearly all of which would be now in active service were it not for the niggardly disposition displayed by Congress in the awarding of mail contracts. In fact there seems to be a settled, fixed determination, on the part of members of Congress to restrict our mail service to rivers, railroads, and other inland routes, and leave the great highways of the ocean to be monopolised by England, France, and other nations. So much for all our boasting and bluster.

This conduct on the part of Congress, is calculated not only to hold in check the growth of American commerce, but to actually crush out the further progress of American manufactures. As illustrative of this, take the example of the Collins' line of steamers. In this department of marine architecture, the first approach to perfection was accomplished on the American continent by the construction of the Atlantic, Pacific, and other steamers belonging to the line. Prior to the completion of these vessels, "Britannia ruled the seas," so far as ocean steam navigation was concerned, and until the enterprising spirit of E. K. Collins took the matter in hand, there were none to dispute that supremacy. These rival steamers ranked America fully upon a level with John Bull in this respect, and for a time a spirit of competition was kept up that fully vindicated the reputation of American mechanics and American enterprise. Scarcely had the line gone into operation, under the aid of a mail subsidy from Government, when, directly, the war began in Congress to crush it, which has ever since been waged unceasingly, until at last the work is completed, and this magnificent steam fleet has probably, ere this, been sacrificed under the auction hammer of the U. S. Marshal. Another beautiful illustration of our boasted supremacy, and a melancholy illustration of the patronage which our Government bestows upon American mechanics and men of enterprise.

To come nearer home, look at the niggardly conduct of the Government toward California. The mail service is performed at present by a temporary arrangement, made with the Pacific Mail steamship line, the only Government contract actually in existence being the foolish and ridiculous line from San Antonio, in Texas, to San Diego, which does nobody any good, and, indeed, is scarcely ever heard of. Why should there not be two contracts made for carrying the mail between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus, and we be placed in weekly communication with the Atlantic border? Does anybody suppose that John Bull would treat us so shabbily did California belong to the British Government? We are well content to belong to the United States, and can huzza as loudly as the most enthusiastic in the exuberance of our patriotism, and in our love for American institutions and American liberty. But, nevertheless, we beg to state most distinctly that it is our belief, based upon facts, which the record for the past few years shows, that the Congressional wisdom of the country, as illustrated in the representatives at Washington, in the ocean mail service and other matters, has degenerated to such an extent, that it has become as a primary school compared to Yale and Harvard when held up to a comparison with the material that constituted the Senate and House of Representatives twenty years ago. So, therefore, it becomes a question of some interest to ascertain how long it will be before this political degeneracy of the times will affect the progress of the country materially, and take away from us that prestige for enterprise and mechanical skill, which we long ago gained, in the estimation of the world.

COMPLICATED STATE OF AFFAIRS AT UTAH.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce, 8th April.)

The approach of spring and the opening of the campaign against Utah, bring us no nearer to an understanding of the complications respecting the rebellion, and, as far as can now be ascertained, the Government is no better informed of the precise point to be made against the people of that territory, than it was one year ago. In the spring of 1857 there was a great clamour among the Opposition because the President did not dispatch an army, in hot haste, to quell the rebellion in its first inception, and reduce the people who had so audaciously set the laws at defiance, to subjection and obedience. Now, there appears to be a growing disposition in the same quarter, to complain of the President for undertaking the expedition against Utah at all; and if we can understand the outgoings of some of the leading Opposition prints, they deem the Administration quite at fault in sending an army across the plains, until open war is declared by the residents of Salt Lake.

This, however, we look upon as mere partisan effort to bring the acts of the Administration into disrepute.

But while conceding and insisting that the Government has not only acted in good faith, and in accordance with the best information in its possession, as well as in accordance with the public sentiment, we cannot fail to be impressed with the painful dearth of information, upon which it has been found necessary to base the most important military operations, and to authorise the expenditure of a very large amount of the public funds. The action of Brigham Young and his coadjutors in the territory has been irregular, defiant, 'reasonable; the laws have been disregarded, and the Government denounced; but we are not aware that, to this day, it is known at Washington that any armed resistance to United States troops will be made, or even that the officers commissioned for the civil government of Utah will be resisted. Doubtless there is good reason to believe such would have been the case had no military force been sent to strengthen their hands, and to protect them in the discharge of their duties.

The question has been, from the first, and is now, surrounded with difficulties. It is perhaps the worst complication which our Government has ever been called upon to unravel; and we are not prepared to say that any means could have been called in to furnish better light than we have been thus far in possession of. To reduce the people of Utah to obedience, or rather, to punish them for disobedience to law will, we take it, be a comparative easy task, when we once have thrown a respectable army into the Territory. Indeed, we are not all sure that on the arrival of General Johnston with his command (or rather General Smith, to whom the command has been assigned), at Salt Lake, he will not be politely informed that the people are not in rebellion,—that Governor Cumming is welcome to exercise his functions, and the officers associated with him to enter at once upon the discharge of their duties.

Inglorious as such a reception would be to brave soldiers who have marched all the the way across the plains to share in a gallant fight and to win laurels on the field of battle, it would be gratifying to all friends of humanity to learn that the shedding of blood had been avoided, and that peace was still to reign in the valleys of Utah. We shall not be surprised at such a reception of the authorities, civil and military, now *en route* for Utah. It accords with the character and policy of Brigham Young, who it must be confessed is a shrewd, as well as unscrupulous man; and it presents the easiest and most discreet mode of getting out of a difficulty which certainly threatens to be somewhat serious to himself.

The United States District Court, which has been organised by Judge Eckels at the head quarters of the army, has, it is true, indicted Brigham Young and a large number of others, including all the members of the Utah Legislature, for treason. If they are to be tried at Salt Lake, and by a Mormon jury, such indictment will not be likely to harm them seriously. Here lies the great difficulty in enforcing the law in Salt Lake, even if the new officers are installed in their places. So long as the population is composed of Mormons almost exclusively, it is of no avail that we send our Judges, Attorneys, Marshalls, and an army to back them. A Mormon jury will do the business for all criminals of that creed, and treason will go unpunished, unless the opening of the country to settlement by other classes than Mormons, shall enable a more correct sense of obligation to the laws to prevail in the territory.

The great difficulty—we will not say the great error, for we do not know that it could have been avoided—has been, and still is, the lack of information respecting the condition, acts and intentions, of the people of Utah. Correct intelligence on these points would have enabled the Government to act understandingly, and to the circumstances of the case. The movements thus far have, it seems to us, been chiefly at a venture, or rather have necessarily been based upon the assumption that the most powerful resistance of which the people of Utah are capable awaits our army on its arrival. Taking this view of the case, an enormous expenditure has been required to prepare for the campaign, which, owing to distance and other causes, is one of great difficulty; and the end is not yet. When the total expenses of the Utah expedition are footed up, it will, we incline to believe, be found one of the most costly undertakings in which the Government has engaged. But this is no reason, and would *furnish no apology,* for allowing a rebellion to raise its head within our territory.

There have been statements and counter statements about the appointment of a Commissioner to proceed to Utah in advance of the army, to procure information, and to be prepared to act at the favourable moment to preserve the peace. Such a Commission, if composed of discreet men, may even now be useful, but to us it seems that if any such movement was to be made, it should have been set on foot several months ago, so that the Government might possibly have been more fully informed of the circumstances attending this Mormon difficulty. Acting in the dark when such vital interests are at stake is not the wisest policy, and should only be resorted to when every means of procuring the requisite information has failed.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN AMERICA.

By the latest intelligence, via San Francisco, we learn that the religious revivals still continued, and that large numbers of persons were professing Christianity for the first time. The movement, although it had lost much of the excitement incident to all things which are novel, had not lost any of its spirit. The work was steadily progressing, and much good had been accomplished, particularly in the large cities. One of the most pleasing features in connection with it is that it has checked a great deal of drunkenness and "rowdyism," and reformed some of the very worst of characters.

At one of the recent prayer meetings in New York (says the *Tribune,*) a sailor rose and narrated to the congregation the circumstances of his conversion. He was a young man, a native of England, with an intelligent face, an impressive manner of speech, and his remarks were received with great attention. He said:—

"I am a stranger here, and such a scene as this is one that, until very recently, would have been altogether new to me. Nine weeks ago I was converted, and since then have become in some degree familiar with prayer meetings and church services, though before that I knew very little of either. I have been a very wicked man; for one so young, I have gone into almost incredible dissipation, and have committed almost every known sin. I can hardly imagine a person to have gone a greater round of wickedness than I. I am the youngest of a large family of children. My father is dead, but my mother is living. She is an old woman, now more than seventy-five years of age. She is a devoted Christian, and has always tried to bring up her children to be like her, and some of them have followed her example. Several of my brothers and sisters are earnest and sincere Christians, who, with her, have oftentimes at home prayed for my salvation. But I could never endure a single thought of religion. Whenever the subject was mentioned to me, I immediately repelled it, and repelled it often with a horrid oath. The thought that the members of the family prayed for me always made me angry. I was warned against my dissipation, but went more into it the more I was warned. I grew more and more wicked every day, out of spite, and I tried to be a great sinner. At last I determined to leave home. I wanted to get away from the influence of a praying mother. I wanted to be free from all restraints, so that I might indulge myself in whatever I chose, to my own satisfaction. My mother implored me not to go. I told her I was going to sea, and would go. Her eyes filled with tears, and she could say nothing more. With whatever sins I had, I had some love for my mother, and I gave way before her tears. She asked me to promise her that I would never go to sea, until I could first obtain her consent. I assented, and remained awhile at home. A young man who was my companion in dissipation left England and came to this country, and after he had been here a short time returned in the same ship. He told me that I could enjoy myself grandly if I would go away from home as he had done, and that there was all manner of pleasure in New York. I again determined to go to sea in company with him. My mother, seeing that I was bent on going, could not bear the thought that I should leave without her consent, and so she gave it. I accordingly made preparations to ship at Liverpool. Just before I started, which was about the first of last December, my mother gave me a sealed letter and a small Bible to put in my trunk, and told me not to open the letter until the 21st of December. That was her birthday, when she would be 75 years old. She gave me her blessing, which I shrank from receiving, and I went off. As soon as I got clear of home I felt at liberty. I said to myself, 'Now there will be no one to pray for me, and I sha'n't be annoyed with bibles and texts.' I left home without any sadness, but rather with a kind of wicked pleasure; and when I got on board ship, I soon forgot all about mother, and brothers, and sisters. After we had set sail, and were well on with the voyage, a storm arose that was very violent. Just about this time I was taken very sick—not with sea-sickness, but a dangerous fever. I lay in my bunk, tossing about with the ship, as wretched and miserable as a man could be. The doctor told me that I was at the point of death, and that if I had any preparation to make for eternity I had better make it, for I had not long to live. This he repeated also in the cabin among the passengers, one of whom, an aged man, came to see me. I remember his face; it was all kindness; but I hated the sight of him. He came with a book in his hand, and said to me, 'Young man, you are almost gone; I have to read you something out of the Word of God.' I looked up at him a moment, and said in a rage: 'Hand me the book;' and when he offered it to me, I took it and put it to my lips, and made a solemn oath that I would have nothing to do with God or with religion. I told him that if he read to me I would not listen, and bade him, with an oath, to leave me alone. He then went away, and I lay stark alone in my bunk. It seemed to me that I was at that moment more miserable than I had ever been before in all my life; I do not refer to my bodily sickness, but to my distress of mind. It was evening, and there was no light near me, but all was as dark as midnight. Suddenly the thought came over my mind that it was the 21st of December, and I remembered my mother's letter. I could not rise and get it, for I was not able, and my first impulse was to call one of my messmates to get it for me. But I remembered that it was between the lids of my bible. I was ashamed to let any one know that I wanted the bible; and I did not want that, but my mother's letter. I lay for some time, and at last determined to call some one. One of my messmates came at the call. I asked him to get a lantern, and to go to my trunk and get a bible with a letter in it. 'Ah,' said he, with a sneer, 'now you're sick, you begin to be a coward; what do you want with that book?' 'I don't want that book, but the letter in it,' I replied. In a few minutes he brought a lantern, opened my trunk, and handed me the bible and letter. He then left the lantern on my bunk and went away. I sat up a little in the bed, and opened the sealed package. The very first words that I caught brought tears to my eyes. They were my mother's words—'My dear Tom.' I read the letter carefully from beginning to end. It was a mother's prayer for the conversion of her son. I had been miserable before, but those words made me more wretched than ever. I then began for the first time to feel remorse for my sinfulness, and to have a fear and dread of judgment. I turned about in my bunk in agony which I cannot describe. I had been told that I could not live, and now I was afraid to die. What could I do? I began to pray! This was what I had always had a horror of before, but I was forced to come to it at last. I prayed to God to let me get well again, and made a solemn promise to Him, on my bed, that if He would only raise me up, I would reform my life. The burden of my sins almost crushed me. Even if I had not been sick, it seemed as if I should have died of those. I continued to pray, and when it was expected that I would die I was still alive, and I was kept alive, and instead of growing worse I grew better. The doctor told me then that I had had a narrow escape, and that I had been lying at death's door. As I got better I got more and more comfort. The light gradually dawned in upon my dark soul, and its darkness was dispelled. At last, one day there came a sudden joy—a sweet peace that wrapped me round like sunshine. My heart was happy, and while I was wondering what it was, the mercy of Christ was made known to me. I felt the consciousness that my sins were pardoned. I began to be stirred with a new life. Whereas before I hated my home, now my heart yearned toward it. My mother—oh, I wanted to see her, and to put my arms round her neck. I wanted to tell her that I had read her letter, and what I had found in it. And my brothers and sisters—I had no more desire to be separated from them, but with my whole soul I longed to see them, and to tell them that I had found the Saviour. My joy continued, and I told my shipmates of it. Some of them laughed at me, but I didn't care for that; I knew in whom I believed. At last we came into port; it was on Saturday morning. On the next day I found the Mariners' Church, and, my kind friends, I have been here ever since. I am happy to be here, and can only thank God that He has led me to Himself, and has led me to you in so wonderful a way. I am waiting here to go home and see my aged mother. She is very near the grave, and I want to throw myself upon her neck before she dies, and thank her, and thank God, for her prayers for a wayward son!"

The Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum.—The watch and clock makers of London have done honour to themselves by adding one more to the many benevolent institutions which adorn the suburbs of this great metropolis, in which the aged and infirm can pass their closing days, with the proud gratification that, instead of being dependent upon State charity, they rely on the freely accorded assistance of their fellow workmen, or, correctly speaking, on a joint-stock to which the recipients have themselves contributed. These voluntary efforts among our artisans and others to provide for sickness and age are among the most gratifying signs of our time, and we are glad that the metropolitan watch and clock makers have shown themselves alive to the importance of co-operating to help themselves by adding this asylum to their existing charities. Nor is the unsectarian nature of this institution its least charm. The asylum is intended to provide a retreat for the decayed and deserving aged men or widows of the trade, irrespective of all questions of country or religious opinion. The Christian and the Hebrew, the workmen of London or any other town in the United Kingdom, or even of America, may become occupants of this healthy and quiet abode, and side by side pass their declining days. The Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum consists at present of thirteen houses, in the Tudor style, and a boardroom and clock tower in connection with the central houses. The committees have secured ample building ground, and it is in contemplation at a future period to add to the present edifice two wings. Each house contains a parlour and kitchen on the ground floor, and a good-sized bedroom on the first floor, with suitable outhouses. Due attention has been paid to the important matter of drainage, and a copious supply of water has been obtained from the Colney Hatch Waterworks. The architect is Mr. Palgrave, of West Brompton; and the contractor, Mr. R. Batterbury, of Fitzroy Road, Camden Town. The cost of the asylum has been—land, £700; building, £2500; grounds, &c., £100, including drainage, &c. The houses are now quite fit for occupation, and only wait the accumulation of the necessary funds for the maintenance of the inmates. The surrounding ground is duly levelled, and the paths are gravelled; but the fencing is only temporary, a more ornamental kind being in contemplation. The building is situated on an eminence at the junction of the East Barnet and Southgate Roads. The front, which has a southern aspect, faces the latter road, which is shaded by some fine old trees. The scenery, looking northwards, is varied and beautiful; and in the distance the view is closed by the hills at East Barnet, crowned with woods and studded with magnificent mansions. Whichever way the eye turns, it is delighted with beautiful objects; and one cannot imagine a more charming retreat for persons in their old age, when, worn out by the struggles of life, they sigh for repose. The completion of the asylum was celebrated by an inaugural dinner at the Albion tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday last, 20th April, when more than one hundred gentlemen assembled, under the presidency of Lord Ebury, to do honour to the occasion. His Lordship, on proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum," eloquently advocated the claims of the asylum on the benevolence of the influential watch and clock makers of London, and on the public generally. The result of his Lordship's appeal was a collection of nearly £600.—*Illustrated London News, 24th April.*

Horrible Murder in a Newspaper Office.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th May, a shocking murder was committed at the office of one of the Halifax newspapers. The workmen employed at the *Guardian* office returned from dinner, as usual, at two o'clock, and soon afterwards one of their number, named James Jacobs, was most barbarously murdered by the eldest of three apprentices, a tall powerful young man named Dawson. The latter, before resuming work in the jobbing office were Jacobs and two other men were at work, took up a pair of dumb bells kept upon the premises. This occasioned no remark, as it was customary with the men and boys to practice with the instruments occasionally. But almost immediately after taking up the bells, Dawson directed them with great violence at the head of the deceased, giving him a succession of terrible blows and laying him prostrate on the ground. The other two men, horrified at the spectacle, ran into the news office, and the murderer, after bolting the jobbing office door, despatched his victim in the most cruel manner, by beating him with the large iron lever of the screw-press, and hacking at his head with a hatchet. He then passed through the news office into the street, coolly remarking to the errand boy, in coming down stairs, that Jacobs was all right. When out of doors, with his shirt sleeves covered with blood, and one of the deadly instruments in his hand, the murderer had a wild and savage look. He was, however, speedily captured by a man named Bates, and conveyed in a cab to a lock-up, in the custody of the police. On returning to the office the workmen found the body of the murdered man lying in a pool of blood, with the head almost cut in two, and the brains scattered upon the floor. The deceased was a strong-built man, but being fallen upon so suddenly by his murderer, he was rendered powerless before perceiving the necessity for self-defence. The murderer has been a member and regular attendant of the Mechanics' Institution for same years, and both his employer and his friends gave him an excellent character. He committed the foul deed, as is supposed, while in a fit of frenzy.

Windsor, April 26.—Seldom has any sporting event connected with the fashionable circles in this part, particulary among military men, excited so great a degree of lively interest as the pedestrian feat between Captain Lumley of the 2nd Life Guards, and the hon. Mr. Fermor, which came off at Salt-hill this afternoon. The match was made about two months ago, for 100 guineas a-side, and ever since that time both parties have been under severe training, Captain Lumley under the celebrated North Star, at Windsor, why it will be remembered accomplished at Salt-hill the matchless feat of running twenty miles under two hours. The Hon. Mr. Fermor has been under the training of Newmon, at Easton Neston. The terms of the match were as follows:—That Captain Lumley should walk over ten miles of ground on the turnpike road in the neighbourhood of Salt-hill, near Windsor, at a stated period before the Hon. Mr. Fermor accomplishing his ninth mile; that they should start together, and at the end of the first half-mile Captain Lumley to return to the starting-point, and then walk the distance before his opponent reached the goal. The umpires were—Captain Bathurst for the Hon. Mr. Fermor, and Colonel Ashley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, for Captain Lumley. Precisely at fourteen minutes past four o'clock the parties were started from Two-mile-brook by Newman, the trainer, very evenly, Captain Lumley at the end of the half-mile returning to the starting-post, and then following his opponent. The six and a half miles were completed by Captain Lumley in one hour, and the same distance by the Hon. Mr. Fermor in one hour and five minutes. The betting at starting was six to four on Mr. Fermor, and at this period it was four to one in his favour. Mr. Fermor completed his nine miles in one hour and thirty minutes, Captain Lumley coming in four minutes and a half behind him. The distance was one mile out and in until eight miles were completed, and the finish at the Dumb Bell, near the Maidenhead station. It was evident that the winner, who was almost like a whipping-post, had trained himself severely, and his opponent had not sufficiently undergone this ordeal, although he walked magnificently. Most of the officers from London, Windsor, Hounslow, and Aldershot were present, and a large concourse of sporting men from all parts. After the match the officers of the 2nd Life Guards gave a grand dinner at the Spittal Barrack, Clewer.

ORIGINAL MUTILATED

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JULY 29.—Woolloomooloo, barque, 687 tons, Captain Ross, from the Downs 25th April. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Meggie, Pauline, and Tribune, for Guam; Dawstone, for London; Isabella C. Jones, for Valparaiso; W. B. Dean, for Launceston; Pekin, for Java; Washington Alster, for Sandwich Islands; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Castilian, for Manila; Yarrow, for Nelson, via Newcastle; Hargraves, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

July 29.—Meggie, ship, 485 tons, Captain Naughton, for Guam, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Naughton.

July 29.—Pauline, brig, 91 tons, Captain Trundle, for Guam.

July 29.—Hargraves, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Anderson, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 29.—Porpoise, from Shoalhaven, with 77 bags wheat, 10,000 shingles, 30 hides, 28 kegs butter, 12 pigs, 30 bags barley, 184 bags maize, 10 packages bacon, 7 trusses hay, 13 bags bran; Wave, from Newcastle, with 160 tons coal; Jeannie Deans, from Boiambi, with 42 tons coal; Will-o'-the-Wisp, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 trusses hay, 20 casks wine.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 29.—Specialist, for Newcastle; Uncle Tom, and Will-o'-the-Wisp, for Brisbane Water; Avenger, for Bellinger River.

IMPORTS.

July 29.—Woolloomooloo, from London: 1 package, A Gilbert; 3 packages, J. S. Morris; 3 packages, H. Nouffiard; 3 packages, J. Brown; 24 packages, Donaldson and Co.; 1 package, Bishop of Sydney; 50 hogsheads beer, Campbell and Co.; 2 packages, Foss, Son, and Co.; 3 packages, W. Hessel; 1 package, Rev. J. Eggleston; 25 hogsheads, 576 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 14 packages, R. Butler; 2 packages, L. Moss; 48 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, J. Stewart; 2 packages, R. Blair; 1 package, I. K. Ingelow; 1 case, Johnson and Co.; 8 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, J. Turplee; 8 packages, J. Burgess; 28 packages, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 3 packages, Union Bank; 1 case, Hobson and Whiting; 101 packages, J. Westbrook; 5 packages, J. L. Sherriff; 105 packages, W. Randle; 135 kegs nails, 24 stoves, 22 packages, 128 bundles iron, J. Keep; 5 packages, Perks and Beulke; 4 packages, G. Whitfield; 14 hogsheads ale, 67 packages, J. W. and S. Thompson; 250 packages, Tucker and Co.; 14 packages, W. Hunter; 29 casks, J. and E. Row; 16 packages, R. and W. Paul; 107 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 6 packages, Perry, Brothers; 7 packages, A. Hordern; 2 packages, G. Chisholm and Co.; 21 cases hams and cheese, G. Hoskins; 1 package, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 31 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 3 packages, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 35 packages, Pavene and Gwynne; 4 packages, Rev. J. Pomprinel; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 50 hogsheads ale, 30 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 2 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, S. Lyons; 93 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 14 casks, H. Ferris; 4 packages, W. Moffitt; 2 packages, Mrs. Forrester; 1 case, W. D. Hughes; 30 packages, W. Acheson and Co.; 1 package, S. Alexander; 118 packages, J. Mullins; 33 packages, Levicks and Piper; 6 packages, Mrs. Petty; 168 packages, J. Macintosh; 3 packages, Parrott, Brothers; 1 package, E. Teillard; 1 case, G. Illidge; 3 packages, P. N. Russell; 49 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 27 packages, Dawson and Thompson; 146 packages, Keep and Parsons; 65 packages, Farmer, Williams, and Giles; 31 packages, Saddington and Son; 440 cart arms, 203 packages, Dickson and Co.; 161 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 6 packages, Hill and Son; 120 packages, Government; 311 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 45 kegs nails, 174 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Halbert; 1 case, Brown and Co.; 12 hogsheads, 84 quarter-casks, 258 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 138 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

July 29.—Pauline, for Guam: 8 half-tierces tobacco, 12 hogsheads rum, J. Trundle.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the W. B. Dean, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Isabella C. Jones, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—By the Washington Alster, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MANILA.—By the Castilian, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Dawstone, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Rosebud, this day, at noon.

FOR JAVA.—By the Pekin, this day, at noon.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Clarence Packet, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the City of Melbourne this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: July 29.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—This old favourite arrived yesterday, after a passage of 91 days, which has been considerably protracted by very heavy gales, experienced since making the land, and which compelled her to come round Van Diemen's Land. No vessels have been sighted since leaving the Channel.

The Williams (s.), experienced very heavy weather on her passage from Newcastle yesterday. When off Terrigal Head, she carried away her jib-boom; shortly afterwards she shipped a heavy sea, which stove her starboard bulwarks and quarter boat.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

July 29.—Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Eagle (s.), for Moreton Bay.

July 29.—Pirate (s.), for Sydney.

COASTER INWARDS.

July 29.—Flora.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 29	9·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Strong breezes.
	5·0 p.m.	S.S.W.	Strong breezes, with heavy squalls.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	July.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
30	FRIDAY	6 58	5 14	11 0	11 20

MOON.—Last Quarter, 3rd August, at 12 h. 25 m. 42 s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Miles	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Passenger	Mail
	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·55
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6·3
6¾	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13¼	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	...	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·21	11·29	3·29	6·9
20¾	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¼	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

UP TRAINS will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·5 a.m. and 4·25 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3·8
4	Waratah	7·48	3·3	7·48	3·18
10¼	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9¾	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·31	10·15	5·45

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, the President took his seat at half-past four o'clock.

The second reading of the Sillitoe Trust Bill was set down as an order of the day for Friday (this day).

Permission was given for the Committee on Chinese Immigration to sit on Friday, and from day to day, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

A return was laid upon the table, by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, to an address adopted, on the motion of Sir Alfred Stephen, on 13th May last, relative to squatting actions, and the return was ordered to be printed.

A petition from certain miners, which had been presented on a previous day by Mr. Bland, was ordered to be printed.

The Common Lodging-houses Bill was recommitted for the reconsideration of the 13th clause, which vested certain powers in the Inspector-General of Police, in reference to the registering and certifying what were to be considered private lodging-houses; and, after a brief discussion, an amendment proposed by Mr. NORTON, was adopted, the effect of which was to exempt from the operation of the Bill, any lodgings which were let by the week, or for any longer period, or which might be registered by the Inspector-General of Police, as proper to be exempted, thus doing away with the objection to the clause, which, as it previously stood, compelled all persons keeping private boarding-houses themselves to register them. A new clause was proposed by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the object being to make this bill work harmoniously with the police regulations which, at present, governed licensed lodging-houses for seamen. This clause was agreed to without opposition, and the bill was reported to the House with further amendments, and the adoption of the report was made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

In moving "for a return of the Lands reserved in the City of Sydney and suburbs thereof, for public recreation, health, convenience, or enjoyment, distinguishing such as have been conveyed to trustees, under the Act of Council, 18 Victoria, No. 23," Mr. DEAS THOMSON urged upon the Government the evils which might arise from any further delay from repeated applications for grants of portions of such lands for other purposes. His attention had been forcibly called to this subject by the report of an application having been made by the City Council for a portion of Hyde Park, as a site for a town-hall, and which he was glad to hear, from what had passed in another place, that it was not the intention of the Government to yield to any such application, and after a few remarks from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the motion was agreed to.

The Food Inspection Bill was discussed next in committee—the discussion turning on the clause in which it was proposed to fix a penalty for the exposure of unwholesome articles, but the committee having adjourned at forty minutes past seven for half an hour on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, it was found, on the return of the Chairman to his chair, that there were not sufficient members to go on, should any division, as was likely, be pressed, and Dr. DOUGLASS moved that the bill be reported, which was done, and the Council adjourned at twenty minutes past eight p.m.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, Mr. COWPER laid upon the table voluminous returns relative to the Denominational Schools of the colony.

Mr. CAMPBELL laid returns on the table, as to the state of the Treasury, and in doing so took occasion to remark on the statement made the previous evening by Mr. Donaldson, that the Government had been expending other moneys than those belonging to the Consolidated Revenue, a statement which, he contended, was utterly baseless.

Mr. DONALDSON said it was impossible to reply to the speech of the honorable member, or to comprehend what it meant. He should, however, examine the figures, and should be able to prove all the charges against the Government he had made.

Mr. MARTIN thought too much warmth had been introduced into the discussion. The papers on the table showed that, instead of using any Trust Funds, the Government had a balance of £76,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Fund. True, that of this money £67,000 had been advanced by the Oriental Bank on debentures yet unsold, but sent to England for sale, and he doubted not that the next mail would bring intelligence that the debentures had been realised upon. Mr. HAY and Mr. DONALDSON both remarked that it was strange that this explanation, which was satisfactory, should proceed from the Attorney-General, while neither the Colonial Secretary or the Colonial Treasurer could give such explanation when the subject was first brought before the House. The papers were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Estimate for the department of internal communication, and the items in the revised Estimate were passed without alteration, to the amount of £84,000.

The sum of £40,015 was also voted for public works and buildings.

The sum of £10,386 for miscellaneous public works was passed without opposition, as was the sum of £2023 for the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, and £550 for the Botanic Gardens at Brisbane. The Estimates for Hyde Park and Government Domain, were also passed.

The rest of the orders of the day were postponed, with the understanding that the Electoral Bill should take precedence of all other business.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

WE prefer the course taken by the Upper House on the Chinese Bill to its rejection altogether. A select committee will not only be enabled to examine closely the provisions of the bill, which are extremely defective under any view of its object, but to obtain evidence, by which the necessity for legislation and the particular kind required will be shown more clearly.

Certain members of the Lower House have taken up the childish idea that any evil may be cured by simply making a law, without regard to its details. We presume, however, that reasonable men, even if they desire to exclude the Chinese, would wish to learn whether the measure proposed is adapted to the purpose;—whether there may not be some better scheme less oppressive in its operation, and less inconsistent with the principles of international law.

The points of inquiry to which a committee should, in our view, direct attention are numerous and important. Their first duty is to see what has been the effect of Chinese immigration at Por. Phillip—whether the restrictive laws have operated as expected, or whether experience has shown their futility; what the character and conduct of the Chinese; whether they are prone to disturb the public peace. If it should turn out that they interrupt British immigration—that they interfere with European industry—that they mix in with and demoralize the white population—that they often intermarry with white women, and that there is thus springing up a hybrid race;—if it should be shown they contribute nothing to the taxes, that they carry away nearly all the gold they obtain—that they entail upon the Government great police expenses, and employ their ingenuity chiefly in cheating and stealing:—if all these points are clearly shown—then, from the example of Port Phillip, a *prima facie* case for exclusion here will be made out. The committee will do well to ascertain precisely the number and distribution of Chinese at present in this colony. There is nothing like figures for dispelling illusions. It may turn out that we have alarmed ourselves with the Chinese settling, when, in fact, most of them are merely passing through this territory. As far as the city is concerned, the Chinese element is simply an occasional stream through George-street. After terrifying the patriots, who have their watch-tower in that locality, they disappear like snow. A committee should follow them up to see where they are employed. They should ascertain from what quarter the cries of alarm, sometimes uttered in the country papers, issue, and whether they are reasonably founded. These facts are necessary to determine how the gold-fields should be regulated. To us it is clear, that at the gold-fields, and not at the ports, the right and power of regulation are co-incident.

The committee may well employ part of their ingenuity in obtaining a thorough view of the inner life of the Chinese immigrant. They appear to rustic spectators as little better than a herd of cattle. They convey and receive no intelligence; they have no avenues to the minds of those who are about them; they are a people of strange speech and attire, and dull stolid looks. Such as they appear, all strangers look to a foreign people. Yet they are, as we have proved, acting on a well concerted scheme, co-operative and sympathetic; they have their homes in the flowery land—their parents, sisters, wives, and children; and they are influenced in their migrations by the common principles of humanity, often in their most generous forms.

We should be sorry, for a little popular applause, to have on our conscience the guilt of stimulating a spirit of hatred towards these people. If they are proved to injure us—or if, on deliberation, a large majority desire to prevent their access—we shall not resist any necessary legislation. But to represent them as worse than felons—to ascribe to them crimes the most odious, without proof—to charge them with atrocities committed by YEH, and thus to justify to our more ignorant people, the insults and maltreatment which these imputations suggest, is a piece of wickedness—at least, so we think—that is aggravated by superior station and knowledge, and by pretensions to higher civilisation and to Christian virtues.

The crimes and excesses attributed to our Celestial visitants are monstrous, and incredible when ascribed to a nation. We do not doubt that a tyranny is cruel whenever it is alarmed—that a heathen people are full of unjust prejudices, and disposed to trample on those beneath them; that the Chinese, if they had the upper hand, would enslave, peal, and oppress others; and that among them are many capable of crimes, and addicted to vices. We do not, when such things are affirmed of every continental city, doubt that they prepare and sell indecent pictures; we do not doubt that many vices of Europeans are readily imitated by the Chinese, or that some among them cheat and steal; but when they are described as a nation having interwoven with their social system, crimes against nature, we confess we believe it not. It is for the committee to confirm or neutralise the evidence of Mr. DALY, who, knowing them well, has declared that these imputations are calumnies.

There has been one danger suggested by Mr. NORTON, from the immigration of the allies, of which certainly we never before heard a whisper. Mr. NORTON thinks it probable that the Chinese immigrants may turn out Chinese soldiers, well armed and disciplined; that under that sauntering gait may be disguised a martial air, and that arms may be concealed beneath those uncouth garments. Thus, some fine morning, we may find not only the old prophecy fulfilled—"the French are in the bay"—but we may hear their cannon thunder in the harbour, and behold at the same time their Chinese allies with their weapons glittering on the hills. The committee will doubtless enquire how far this apprehension will be likely to be realised.

Perhaps, considering the recent fright, it may be needful to assure the city that the honorable gentleman was rather putting a case than stating a matter of fact.

THE opening of the extension to West Maitland has given the good folks in the north an opportunity of sharing in the exultation that was lately indulged in by the south, when the line to Campbelltown was opened. The subject-matter of the congratulatory festivities did not, in this latter occasion, furnish quite so much material for satisfaction as the former, as it was little more than a continuation of the line to its proper terminus, while the former opened up to steam transit new country, and converged fresh lines of traffic. But the proper location of the termini is a matter of no small importance both to those who wish to use the railway, and to those who desire its financial success. The incompleteness of the Northern Railway in this respect has long been a reproach to it and a hindrance to its success, and the extension of the line at both ends, in the one case to the shipping place, and in the other to the chief seat of trade in the district, small as the distance may be in itself, is a great step towards a new era for the prosperity of the railway. It has often been an error in the construction of railroads to stop them short of the points they ought to reach. The expense of the few terminal miles often seems so excessive and disproportionate, that projectors are deterred from incurring it, and the receipts suffer proportionably, inasmuch as the line fails to fulfil its functions completely. The error has in many cases been corrected at a cost much greater than would have been necessary to have followed a right plan in the first instance. In a country like this, where railways are mainly needed to carry imported stores to the interior, and to bring down the produce for shipment, they must begin at the water's edge, where vessels can load and unload, and reach a point where the up-country traffic can be concentrated. It is folly to expect them to prove successful if they do not fulfil these conditions.

A railway cannot fail more or less to benefit every district through which it passes, and abides as a permanent convenience to all who are located within its reach; but the benefit it confers upon different towns may vary at different epochs of its progress. For the present, West Maitland being the terminus, will feel the full benefit of the extra traffic drawn into its streets. But when the projected extension is carried out, the business will no longer concentrate in Maitland. The up-country traffic will take the line at Singleton, and will slip by Maitland with a whistle. When again the railway has been carried beyond Singleton, the next place at which it temporarily stops will come in for the benefit of being a great focus of traffic, to be supplanted again in its turn by some other township further on. Thus the railway, as it progresses towards the interior, will create townships one after another, or give new life to those that already exist, always pressing forward to confer its benefits elsewhere, and always perpetuating along its whole length the immense advantage of quick and easy transit. Where the lines are ultimately to stop, it is impossible to say. When one point has been reached, it is always found that there is another point beyond to which it is desirable to push on. And thus extension will not be limited by geographical boundaries, but only by the population and resources of the colony.

The seaports to which the railways lead are the only permanent termini. They gain in importance and extent of trade by every further extension inland. The more the productiveness of the interior is increased, the more commerce there is at the shipping port. Thus, the effect of the further extension of the Great Northern Railway will probably be to add to the importance of Newcastle, rather than of Maitland. Hitherto, Newcastle has not been practically the port of the district, and but for the coal which is shipped there, its own trade would have been but small. At the head of the navigation the steamers have taken the country produce on board. But when the railway is extended beyond Maitland, passengers and goods from the up-country, when once placed in the carriages, will no longer take the steamer at Morpeth, but will go on to Newcastle. And thus, with every further extension of the railway inland, and with every consequent increase of its traffic, the port of Newcastle will enjoy a growing trade, and increase in importance.

The determination of the proper routes for the great trunk lines of railway, is a matter of the utmost importance as regards their permanent utility. But no adequate surveys have as yet been made. With regard to the Northern line, however, it would seem to be impossible to go wrong by following the valley of the river up as far as Singleton, whatever may be the direction which it will be best to follow from that point onwards. On the Southern line, too, all the surveys that have been made have intersected one another at Picton, so that it would seem to be quite safe to advance as far as there, without running the risk of having taken the wrong direction. In the case of the Western Railway, the course to be taken is not so obvious. The line to Penrith is recommended for its immediate, rather than for its ultimate, results. It will pay, because most of the traffic of the Western Districts comes at present that way, but its continuous extension towards Bathurst will be a matter of great engineering difficulty, if not of impossibility. The best route to the West is not yet determined, nor can we fix on a point westward of Parramatta, to which we may advance provisionally, and which we are sure will ultimately prove on the main route. Yet the Western settlers, who have hitherto been comparatively neglected in the matter of railway accommodation, would be naturally impatient if called upon to wait for any instalment of that accommodation, until the engineers had explored all the valleys of the Blue Mountains, and discovered the best gradients by which to surmount the range. In this respect the select committee that is sitting to inquire into the expediency of a line to Windsor, may probably be the means of eliciting information that will lead at once to the wisest expenditure of the public money, and the truest accommodation of the Western traffic.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past four p.m.

SILLITOE'S TRUST BILL.

Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of Mr. Wise, moved that the second reading of Sillitoe's Trust Bill be made an order of the day for to-morrow.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Dr DOUGLASS moved, without notice, that the select committee on the Chinese Immigration Bill should have leave given to sit to-morrow, and from day to day, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House. Leave given accordingly.

ACTIONS FOR TRESPASS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that a return, now laid upon the table, in reply to an address adopted by Sir Alfred Stephen, on the 13th May last, relative to actions for trespass on sheep and cattle runs, be printed. Ordered.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the report of the Committee of the House on the Common Lodging Houses Bill be now adopted.

Mr. BLIGH said that he doubted whether the House ought to be called upon to adopt the report of the committee until the bill had been printed. The last clause—the thirteenth, he understood,—had been written out hurriedly in the course of the other evening, and there had thus not been proper opportunity for members to become well acquainted with its purport. The object of the clause he alluded to was to cast upon the Inspector-General the power and responsibility of deciding what common lodging-houses really were for the purposes of this Act. If the clause as amended were affirmed he should feel it his duty to move that the bill be recommitted for the re-consideration of the same.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said that the motion he had to make was, that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding an additional clause to the bill as it then stood, in order, as he observed, to prevent the provisions of this intended enactment from clashing with certain clauses in the Water Police Regulation Act. This was the sole ground upon which he (Sir Alfred Stephen) desired to see this bill recommitted. He could not see that Mr. Bligh had shown any reasons why the bill should be recommitted. He had understood him to say that he made this motion because he thought that it was undesirable to make the Inspector-General the judge as to what were common lodging houses and what were not.

Mr. BLIGH explained that he objected to that part of the clause which rendered it necessary for lodging-house keepers to be obliged to call in the Inspector-General of Police in order to decide what were such common lodging houses. This he deemed very objectionable. It placed all lodging-house keepers at the mercy of the Inspector-General.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that he would not oppose the recommittal of the bill if the hon. member (Mr. Bligh) would waive his motion as to the clause in question until the discussion of the proposed additional clause should have been taken into consideration.

Mr. ALLEN said that it would be a very inconvenient precedent if bills were to be altered after the third reading. The clause Mr. Bligh referred to had certainly not been printed, but had been very fully considered. There had been fully as many amendments at the second reading as there had been at the first.

The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the House to the frequent recommittals of bills, and the consequent expense to the country. There had been 3700 copies of proofs of bill already issued.

Mr. THOMSON concurred in the view expressed by Mr. Allen, and agreed with the President in deprecating these constant amendments of bills at the eleventh hour. He saw great objection to this 13th clause, and thought that possibly it might be deemed very oppressive by many respectable parties. If the bill should be recommitted, he trusted that the clause now proposed would be reconsidered, and that permission would be given to append the proposed additional one.

The PRESIDENT then put the amendment—that the bill be now reconsidered, with a view to the reconsideration of the 13th clause, and the addition of a new clause.

The amendment was carried, without division, and the House went into committee.

Mr. BLIGH moved that all the words after the word "more" be struck out, together with the words "and which shall be registered in the office of the Inspector-General."

Mr. THOMSON said that it was quite necessary to define what should be esteemed a common board and lodging house for the purposes of this Act. He should, nevertheless, oppose Mr. Bligh's amendment, and move, as a further amendment, that the whole of the 13th clause be expunged.

Mr. HOLDEN thought if this clause were to be expunged, the interpretation clause should be also expunged.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL hoped the committee would allow the clause to remain as it then stood.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN considered that the term common lodging-house did not appear to be sufficiently distinctive. The definition had already been amended twice. Unquestionably, as the bill stood, the 13th clause was required to exempt private lodging-houses from the operation of the Act. He should oppose any fresh alteration of the 13th clause, and support the bill as it stood.

Dr. DOUGLASS: The question was for them accurately to define the character of the lodging-house, and in no other way did it appear that that could be done but by leaving the decision of the matter to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. HOLDEN was of the same opinion.

Dr. BLAND thought it inexpedient for the classification of the lodging-house to be made dependent upon whether parties lodged there for a day or two, or for a week or more.

The PRESIDENT was in favour of the first clause as it stood, and approved of Mr. Bligh's amendment in the 13th clause.

Mr. BLIGH made a few further remarks in support of his view, when

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL expressed a hope that the committee would assent to the proposition of Mr. Holden and substitute "or" for "and."

Mr. THOMSON would leave the matter entirely in the Inspector-General's hands. He trusted that Mr. Bligh would withdraw his amendment in favour of that suggested by Mr. Holden.

Mr. BLIGH, by leave, withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Holden's amendment, which was accordingly adopted.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the addition of the clause he now brought forward—to exempt all lodging-houses for seamen from the operation of this Act, with the exception of three clauses—the 1st, 7th, and 9th, which were generally applicable to both cases.

Mr. THOMSON saw no objection to this amendment.

After a few further observations from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the amendment proposed by Sir Alfred Stephen was put and carried. The Chairman then left the chair and reported the amendments; and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the adoption of the report upon this bill should stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

CONVEYANCE OF RESERVED LANDS TO TRUSTEES.

Mr. THOMSON moved for "a return of the lands reserved in the city of Sydney and suburbs thereof for public recreation, health, convenience, or enjoyment, distinguishing such as have been conveyed to trustees, under the Act of Council, 18 Victoria, No. 23." In calling for this return, he observed that he considered it to be one which was necessary for public information, and that he had been given to understand that it was currently reported that none of the lands referred to had been yet conveyed to the trustees. A statement that such was the fact had appeared in the columns of one of the newspapers of the colony. The object of his motion was to press upon the Government the urgent necessity for issuing grants herein as soon as possible, in order to preclude the possibility of lands near Sydney, reserved for public recreation, being alienated for other purposes.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that when this matter was spoken of the other night he had, he believed, intimated that the Government were making every preparation to convey to trustees all such lands as were alluded to in the neighbourhood of Sydney. It was the intention of the Government also to convey to trustees, at the earliest possible opportunity, all other such lands in the interior. But at present there was a legal difficulty in the way. By the operation of the Constitution Act of 1854, certain clauses of the Crown Land Sales Act were virtually repealed, and at present no power remained in the hands of the Government to grant lands—such as this return contemplated—for any public purpose whatever. A general enactment would be necessary to legalise the granting of reserved lands. He might also remark that one of the principal difficulties which presented itself in the respect of granting land to be reserved for public purposes, such as recreation, health, &c., was the difficulty of finding fit and proper persons who were duly qualified and willing to act as trustees. Perhaps the honorable member (Mr. Thomson), in the course of his official experience, had been met with the same difficulty. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Thomson.) Still, the proposed bill would, he doubted not, provide for every difficulty, and if it were not already in the printer's hands, it must be very nearly so, as he knew it to be in an advanced state of preparation.

Mr. THOMSON was not aware that the third clause of the Land Sales Act was virtually no longer in force by the operation of the provisions of the Constitution Act. If the Solicitor-General's interpretation of the law in this instance was correct, such a bill as that promised should be brought forward without delay.

Return ordered to be laid on the table.

MINERS' PETITION.

On the motion of Dr. BLAND, the petition presented by him yesterday from miners at Meroo, against the introduction of Chinese into this colony, was ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

The first order of the day being for the resumption of the debate, on the motion for the adoption of the report from the committee of the whole, on the Standing Orders proposed to be established for the guidance of the House, in cases of complaint against the Judges or other public officers, adjourned on the motion of Sir Alfred Stephen,

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said, he believed that it was in accordance with parliamentary usage, for the member who moved the adjournment to resume the debate. As he did so, his hon. and learned friend, in his place, who was almost alone in his opposition to the adoption of the report, on a former occasion, he presumed that his learned friend did not attach any very great interest to the objections he had formerly raised to the proposed standing orders. He (Sir Alfred Stephen) had paid great attention to the speech of his friend, Mr. Wise, but he could not attach any weight to them. All that was proposed by the standing orders was to provide means for the prosecution of public officers, including the Judges. And it was proposed also that a bill should hereafter be introduced, and when the bill was introduced and came to be discussed then would be the proper time for the discussion of the bill; but it was too early to object to the proposed standing orders, and for the only reason that the committee which recommended them, also recommended the introduction of a bill. He should abstain from making any observations on the proposed bill. If his absent friend's objections to the bill were merely that it should provide only for the prosecutions in cases of complaints against the Judges, and not for other public officers, he (Sir A. Stephen) was prepared to support the standing orders. He would just state the difference that there was between the position of the judges and other public officers. The Government had the power to remove other public officers without any recommendation from the Parliament; but it was only upon address from both Houses that the Judges could be removed. Still after such report the Government might not remove the Judges. He did not say that any Ministry would decline to remove Judges after a decided expression of both Houses of Parliament. What was now proposed, however, to be accomplished was this: Whereas there were no means afforded to persons bringing charges against Judges and other public officers, so to speak, it was desired to afford those means; and, further, that when any person or persons made charges against public officers, and the Parliament entertained those charges, the party or parties making them shall be compelled to prove them to a certain extent. His honorable and learned friend, Mr. Wise, did not object to the bill, so far as the Judges were concerned, but he objected to other public officers being included in its provisions. Now, was it to be said that any person should be permitted to make charges—to scatter slander against any public officers—against sheriffs or surveyors—or the distributors of the public funds, or dispensers of public patronage—charges which unrefuted might ruin the individual charged, and yet not be called upon to substantiate them if he could? The morality of the question was this, to say nothing of high honour, of principle, that when a man only suspected he should be silent; but that when he takes upon himself to suggest in writing, when he circulates to the world a charge or charges gravely prejudicial to others, he should be bound to prosecute those charges. It merely said this for the person charging, you shall have the means to prosecute—and to him in reply to say, I am no skulking slanderer; I do not assert what I do not mean, or wish to prove. The proposed standing orders had two objects in view: the first to afford persons bringing charges against Judges the means of prosecuting those charges; and, secondly, to compel them to do so.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, said he regretted that the only member who had opposed the adoption of the report on a former occasion was now absent. He should not detain the House by any remarks in reply.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, without opposition; and, on the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the new standing rules were ordered to be presented for the approval of the Governor-General by the President.

GRADUATES OF BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

On the motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN the House resolved itself into committee on the above bill.

The preamble having been postponed, and the first clause having been read,

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said some objections had been suggested to him by the Hon. the Vice Provost, in which he concurred, to the first and second clauses of the bill as now before the House. The object was—"Privileges conferred by 20 Vict., No. 14, extended to other Universities named." It was thought it would be better to enact that all Universities in which graduates shall have been admitted to a degree after examination, shall be admitted to the same privileges. He alluded to the important privileges which were granted by the 20 Vict., No. 14, on graduates of the Sydney University, decisions of being admitted, and concluded by moving an amendment embodying the second clause with the clause thus reading—"Any person who shall have taken any degree in Arts or in Law in any British University granting degrees by virtue of any Statute, Royal Charter, or Colonial Act assented to by her Majesty or any of her predecessors, where the degree shall have been granted after examination, and who shall desire to be admitted a barrister, or an attorney, or solicitor of the Supreme Court, shall have and enjoy the same privileges as those conferred by the aforesaid Act upon graduates of the University of Sydney."

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that most of the objections he had entertained to the bill as originally proposed, had now been removed by the amendment proposed. He pointed out a difficulty which might arise in reference to honorary degrees, which were sometimes granted. Some difficulty also might arise as to Universities where degrees were sold without examination. He alluded to Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and others.

Mr. ALEXANDER said it was only St. Andrew's that thus sold degrees.

Mr. LANG observed that it had been said of St. Andrew's that it got rich by degrees.

Dr. DOUGLASS thought the curriculum of education should be the basis of the enactment, and would be glad that the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, should be specifically mentioned.

Sir A. STEPHEN replied, pointing out that the difficulty suggested as possibly to arise, would not in all likelihood arise in this colony from application being made for admission as barristers or attorneys by gentlemen having honorary degrees.

Mr. PENNINGTON supported the amendment, stating that no such difficulty as was suggested could arise.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, thought it most desirable that the words "after examination" should be retained, although the public had in their own hands the best security—for if barristers had not the proper attainments, did not obtain practice—they remained what was well known by the term "briefless barristers."

Mr. ISAACS, in supporting the clause, stated that since 1832 no degrees had been granted by the colleges of St. Andrew's or Aberdeen without previous examination; but, although himself an almoner of a Scottish University, he would agree to the suggestion that the three colleges should be specified. He thought the present amendment a great improvement.

Mr. MEREWETHER would not detain the committee. He thought the words after examination should be retained. Honorary degrees were only granted now at Oxford and Cambridge on men who were not likely to come out here to seek admission as barristers—and for all other degrees examinations were necessary. He did not think any case likely to arise to create difficulty, and as to any particular colleges being mentioned, he thought it better that none should be, as now no jealousy whatever could arise.

The question was put on the amended clause, and it was agreed to.

The second clause as printed was struck out.

The preamble was agreed to, and the bill was reported with amendments to the House.

The adoption of the report of the committee of the whole was ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

ARTICLES OF FOOD INSPECTION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the committee that they had partly discussed the sixth clause.

Dr DOUGLASS observed that the point under discussion was whether there should be both a minimum and a maximum penalty fixed for offences under this clause.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN thought it would be extremely hard to impose as heavy a penalty on the seller of a few bad fish as upon the owner of a cargo, or cargoes, of bad flour.

The PRESIDENT thought it would be better to expunge the clause altogether, and to enact simply that any such bad food, when exposed for sale, should be destroyed.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN thought there should be a penalty, and that there should be both a minimum and a maximum, and he would say from £2 to £50. He thought that not only should such food be destroyed, but also that the party should be fined—and he thought that not only the present owner should be punished, but the person from whom he purchased—and so also the person from whom the second seller purchased. He proposed a clause providing that there should be a minimum penalty and a maximum also, that the person should be deemed to be the owner on whose premises such improper articles were found, and also that every seller of such improper articles should also be liable to penalties. He proposed to strike out the other clause altogether, and to substitute that which he handed in.

Dr. BLAND was of opinion with the President, that the clause should be struck out. He was opposed to penalties at this time, when he did not think there was a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge to render it safe to exact heavy penalties as proposed. He thought it better to expunge the clause, and to leave it to the inspector to go and examine articles exposed for food, and at his peril expose the names of the parties who offered deleterious food, and such a course would have a much more beneficial effect than any penalties.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, thought it absolutely necessary that there should be a penalty. There might be trifling cases, but there might be very serious cases. He did not think mere confiscation would be a sufficient punishment, as in cases where large quantities of bad flour should be offered for sale. He would fix a maximum penalty, leaving the minimum to be determined by the justices according to the merits of the case. He proposed that the maximum should be ten pounds (£10). The penalty might be £10, or it might be one shilling, but without a penalty the clause would be wholly inoperative.

Captain LAMB said nothing he had heard had altered his objections; on the contrary, if they read £10 for every fish, it was making it worse, for that was increasing the penalty. A penalty of a farthing on every gar fish in a barrow might be a very heavy sum, and the same remark applied to fruit.

Dr. DOUGLASS still maintained the necessity of a penalty.

The PRESIDENT said he still thought that sufficient was done by the previous clauses without imposing a penalty, and he hoped the clause would be expunged, otherwise the act might be made most oppressive, and a man might be ruined by an accident of weather or some other cause over which he had no control.

Mr. D. THOMSON still maintained that there was a necessity. This was not intended for the oppression of the poor man, but for his protection—to prevent the sale of deleterious articles of food. It was not intended that the condemnation and penalty should rest with the inspector of police, but must depend on the solemn adjudication of justices on evidence on oath. He thought it would be frittering away the benefits of the bill to expunge the clause.

Mr. ISAACS concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member who last spoke. He also considered that the bill was solely for the protection of the poor. At the same time he thought the substitution of £10 for £5 was rather increasing the difficulty.

Mr. HOLDEN supported the necessity of a penalty being fixed, as without a penalty the Act would be altogether nugatory, while he still thought there should be a large discretion left to justices. He also thought it would be better to leave the penalty £5 instead of £10 as proposed now.

The committee adjourned for half an hour.

On resuming, the CHAIRMAN, on the motion of Dr. DOUGLAS, left the chair and reported progress, and leave was obtained to sit again to-morrow (this day).

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eight until four o'clock to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-four minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table of the House a communication he had received from the Denominational School Board, containing the Board's report for 1857, and other matters connected with the schools. Although he knew anything relating to education in the colony would be interesting to the House, yet he thought that to print the present papers on the subject would prove so expensive, he should consider it his duty merely to lay them on the table of the House. If any hon. member should thereafter think it necessary that they be printed, a motion to that effect would receive no opposition from the Government.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL laid upon the table a return of the weekly state of the Treasury accounts at certain periods of the years 1857 and 1858 in accordance with the motion of which notice had been given by the hon. member for the South Riding. At the same time he laid upon the table documents relative to the cash balances of the same dates. In moving that these accounts be printed, he would, seeing the hon. member for the South Riding in his place, make a few observations in reply to remarks

which had recently fell from that hon. gentleman, the nature of which he thought would justify him in doing so. The papers just laid upon the table would show that, on the 30th of June, 1858, there was in the hands of the Government, and in the banks, an amount of £76,761 12s. 8d. Of that amount £62,316 5s. 8d. was derived from consolidated revenue; £9896 3s. 5d. from assessment on sheep; £96 17s. 10d. by schedules; £4452 5s. 9d. from church and school revenue—in all £76,671 12s. 8d. That balance included an advance of £67,468 2s. 4d., made by the Oriental Bank on account of debentures, which could not be formally carried to credit of consolidated revenue (and until debentures were sold. The balance at the credit of the public revenues was shown to be £185,018 6s., of which £108,346 13s. 4d. had been advanced to loan funds, leaving £76,671 12s. 8d.—the actual balance as above stated. Those papers were therefore sufficient to refute the insinuations of the hon. member for the South Riding, to the effect that the Government were using trust money which had been confided to their care; and were sufficient to show that the Government were prepared to meet the motion which that hon. member had said he should consider it his duty to move with regard to that matter. The papers would show that all the hon. member's conclusions upon this subject were mere delusions—("Hear, hear," from Mr. J. Campbell)—and that the representations he (Mr. R. Campbell) had made at the time, namely, that there was also an overdraft of £175,800; and the hon. member must have been aware of that circumstance, although the account could not be exhibited, because it had been made in anticipation of debentures falling due. The hon. member could not have been ignorant of that state of things, and it was not just to place it in the light he did, because, when he had been treasurer in a former administration, his department showed the same position of Government balances. He (Mr. Campbell) was therefore surprised when the hon. member made such a terrible onslaught on the present Government. (Hear, hear.) The papers he had laid upon the table would also show that on the 7th November, 1856, during the administration of the Parker Government, there was, upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a deficiency amounting to £16,363 7s. 3d.; and on the 15th of April, 1857, another deficiency of £1067 16s. 6d. He had brought forward this to shew that during the former administration, when the hon. member was himself the Treasurer, the same course was pursued; but that instead of there being, in the present instance, a deficiency, there was, on the 30th of June, a credit balance of £76,671 12s 8d. The papers laid upon the table would further show that the Parker administration had the following account of public revenue on the 15th of April, 1857:—Loans, £112,317 10s. 2d.; assessment of sheep, £136 1s. 10s.; schedules, £138 6s. 9d.; church and school estates, £8311 1s. 8d.; which with lodgment accounts, amounting to £25,793 1s. 6d.; the total being £146,696 1s. 6d. Against that amount there was in bank only £145,628 5s. 5d., thus showing a deficiency upon the consolidated revenue to the extent of £1067 16s. 6d. He had drawn the attention of the House to those two matters to show that the charges made against the present administration were utterly without foundation, or if blame rested anywhere it was upon the administration in which the hon. member for the South Riding held office. He had thought it a duty he owed to the Government and the country to make the above observation upon the motion for printing these papers. He would not trouble the House by repeating the observations of the hon. member for the South Riding, as they must be fresh in the memory of every hon. member present.

Mr. DONALDSON said he would ask any hon. member who had listened to the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down how it was possible to make any reply to such a statement? When he heard the hon. member for the Hamlets so warmly cheering the assertion of his hon. brother, that he (Mr. Donaldson) had been deluded into his conclusions, he felt much inclined to cry, "O gemini." But let the hon. members of that House by-and-by, when they had had time, look into those papers now laid upon the table, and form their own opinions. Though, for his own part, he wanted nothing further to convince him that the whole statement was one of the most visionary and deceptive ever laid before any Legislature; and the hon. member, in addition to such a baseless and unintelligible statement, had also attempted to delude the country by asserting that a similar state of things had existed under the Parker administration. What he charged the present Government with was that the sum of the expenditure was larger than the sum of their consolidated revenue, and he defied the hon. Secretary for Finance, or any member of the Government, to say that their predecessors had ever allowed such a state of things to exist under their administration. The consolidated fund of the former Government might have been in deficit, but they never touched the revenue by the Scab Act, or any of the trust funds in their charge. Such a bamboozling speech as that just made he had never heard in his life, and it seemed the height of absurdity for a Minister to presume to make a statement in defence, when he was attacked. He certainly had had opportunities of defending himself when it was required, and plenty other opportunities would be afforded him in future. He had charged the Government with spending money for the appropriation of which they had not obtained the sanction of the Legislature; and he defied the hon. member to prove that the statements on which that charge was founded were baseless. He should, however, on a future occasion, take the sense of the House upon the point, whether the Government was justified, when their consolidated revenue only amounted to £76,000, in spending, without sanction, to the amount of £80,000, and, seeing the hon. Attorney-General in his place, where he seldom was found, he would call upon him to say whether there was any Act which empowered the Government to use as consolidated revenue the funds derived from the operation of laws, or the money held in trust from the church and school lands. Let schoolmen, churchmen, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and hon. members of every denomination, listen and think for a moment that the funds derived from church and school lands were considered a portion of the consolidated revenue. They were assured of the fact, for the hon. Secretary for Finance had shown that the money was spent. He repeated, therefore, that the Government, of which that hon. gentleman was a member, were rightly charged with having spent more than their consolidated balance warranted. ("No, no," from Mr J. Campbell.) He now begged to say that he had risen to prevent hon. members being carried away by the idea that any statement had been made. He would second the motion for the papers being printed.

Mr. MARTIN said, the hon. member who had just sat down used very strong expressions, which he might say were unparliamentary; for, whether unparliamentary assertions were or were not actually made, if there was implication the case was the same. He had constantly reiterated the expression that something said on the opposite side of the House was untrue. Statements might be incorrect, or information unfounded in fact, but it was not in accordance with the practice of the House of Commons to give a denial of truth. At all events, whether such was the expression of honest conviction or not, it should be in courteous language. It would be quite in the power of the hon. member to put his views before the country without using offensive or insulting expressions. The hon. member had said innumerable times that the Government of which the hon. Secretary for Finance was a member had spent more than they were warranted in doing, that they had appropriated £80,000 when the amount of the consolidated fund was only £70,000. But if the hon. member had listened to the figures in the statement just made, he would have found that he was entirely in error. On the 13th of June, 1858, there was in the Joint Stock Bank £127,288 13s. 3d.; in the Oriental Bank, £20,000; in the Treasury, £4512 [illegible]s. 5d.; making a total of £151,800 15s. 8d.; which, when the lodgment account of £75,129 3s. was added, showed a total clear balance of £76,671 12s. 8d. And that balance, instead of being overdrawn, left at the disposal of the Government the sum of £26,000. Did that show that there was a deficit, or that they had been dealing with the police reward funds or trust funds? But, in addition to that amount, they had the sum of £67,468 2s. 4d., which had been advanced on account of debentures yet unsold; the Oriental Bank having allowed the amount, minus a small percentage, to be placed at the disposal of the Government until the debentures sent to England were taken up. There was no gainsaying those figures; and it was all very well to talk about the impropriety of spending more money than they had in hand, but nothing of the kind had taken place. The hon. member might take any opportunity he pleased in order to bring the question before the House; there were the figures, which spoke for themselves, and showed that, instead of having overdrawn the consolidated revenue, that there was still a credit balance.

Mr. HAY defied any hon. member, however attentively they might have listened to the hon. the Colonial Treasurer, to discover in it any such explanation as that which had been just afforded the House by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. But there was one thing which they could not have refrained from noticing, that the hon. Colonial Treasurer's remarks conveyed an unfair and unjust attack upon the members of the previous Ministry—an attack which could not be justified by a single argument. But the hon. the Colonial Treasurer had not the capacity to qualify him to give any satisfactory rational explanation to the House upon any question whatever connected with the Government. If the explanation given by the hon. and learned Attorney-General had been given in the first instance it would have saved a great deal of discussion.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL, in replying to some of the observations that had fallen from the hon. member, Mr. Donaldson, explained that he was not "a gemini"—he was not a married man. (Laughter.) He thought it was unparliamentary to charge him with being a "gemini," or a single or a double man. (Renewed laughter.) He had nothing to do with the Ministry, but was there to mind his own concerns, and to discharge his duty to his constituents. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation that had been given by the Government for the expenditure of the sum referred to. The hon. member concluded by denying that he was in any way connected with the Treasury.

Mr. DONALDSON, in explanation, said that he saw no difference between the words used by him, and those used by the hon. Colonial Treasurer. When that hon. gentleman said that his (Mr. Donaldson's) statements were incorrect and untrue, he was justified in saying that that hon. member's statement was visionary and wholly baseless. Had the Colonial Treasurer stated that the Government had negotiated debentures by which they were enabled to take advantage of the sum of £67,000, the House would have had a different impression of the subject. But if the hon. and learned Attorney-General was to be compelled to come forward to explain figures on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer, then God help the country. That hon. and learned gentleman had succeeded in stating facts, which the Colonial Treasurer had failed to do; and that statement had completely altered the complexion of the matter. They had heard it stated that the Government had spent £5000 in excess of the consolidated revenue, but the explanation just afforded to the House showed that it was only a sum spent in advance upon debentures offered for sale. In conclusion, he would inform the venerable brother of the Colonial Treasurer that *gemini* did not mean a married or a double man, as expressed by the hon. member, a mistake which he appeared to labour under. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. CAMPBELL said that he had explained before that the Government had received a sum of £50,000 from the Oriental Bank, advanced upon debentures which the Government had issued, and the hon. member opposite ought to have known that. The paper he had laid upon the table of the House would fully explain everything.

The question was then put and carried.

QUESTION.

Mr. SMITH asked "1. Whether, on or before the 25th June last, the Government had received two reports upon the flour tendered by Mr. W. Nicholson, on the 18th June—the one signed by Mr. E. T. Beilby and Mr. John Buchanan, and the other by Mr. Edward Bones—to the effect that, in their opinion, the said flour was not fit for the Indian service; and if so, why these reports were not included in the papers laid upon the table of this House in compliance with his motion carried on the 25th June? 2. Whether the Government have concluded the purchase of the 100 tons of flour from Mr. W. Nicholson, the acceptance of whose tender was announced in this House by the Colonial Treasurer on the 25th ultimo; and if so, do the Government intend to ship the said flour to the Indian Government—and, in the event of purchase or shipment, by whom or from what fund is the cost of the said flour to be defrayed?"

Mr. R. CAMPBELL replied—The Government did receive such reports, but at the same time others were received expressing a different opinion. They were not included in the answer to the return for papers laid upon the table on the 14th instant, because they had reference to a matter which was then incomplete. As to the second question, no delivery of the flour has yet taken place. The whole cost of the transaction will be defrayed by the Indian Government.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Mr. JENKINS laid on the table a bill to render vaccination compulsory in New South Wales. The hon. member moved that the bill be read a first time.

The motion, being seconded, was put and passed.

Mr. JENKINS moved that the bill be printed, and that the second reading of it be an order of the day for Friday week.

Motion seconded and carried.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, the House went into committee on Supply.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the following item: Railway salaries, £7440.

In answer to Mr. Forster, Mr. COWPER said that, under the authority of the Executive, the Governor-General wrote some time ago to the Secretary of State for an engineer-in-chief and a staff or surveyors. It was in the exercise of such authority that Mr. Whitton was engaged, and came out here. With regard to the staff surveyors, they were employed for three years, but no special agreement as to time had been entered into with Mr. Whitton, but it was understood that he would be employed for three years.

Mr. FORSTER moved that the item be reduced by £500 in the salary laid down for the payment of the engineer-in-chief.

Mr. HODGSON supported the original item.

Mr. HAY suggested that the papers relative to the appointment of the railway officers should be left upon the table of the House, as calculated to throw light upon the subject. From these papers it would be found that the country was to some extent pledged to Mr. Whitton so far, at all events, that the salary of that gentleman should not be curtailed, or his services rashly dispensed with. He considered the salary was one which they ought not to cut down, as there was a grave responsibility resting upon the recipient of it—a gentleman who devoted his whole time and attention to the functions which devolved upon him. The salary was not extravagant when paid to a gentleman of ability—if he was not a person of ability was another question.

Mr. WILLIAMSON proposed that the item of the engineer-in-chief be postponed till the papers referred to by Mr. Hay be laid upon the table of the House. He did not consider the salary of that officer at all too high.

Mr. ROBERTSON supported the item, to the payment of which the country was pledged by the arrangement entered into in England with Mr. Whitton.

Mr. PARKES supported the item considering the recipient was the professional head of the railway department, and that his services were of the greatest value to the country.

Mr. FORSTER designated the argument put forward by Mr. Robertson in favour of the item, that the Government had already paid seven months of the salary in question, as presumptuous. He maintained that the Government had no right to enter into a contract with the officer, but, as it appeared that Mr. Whitton had declined to bind himself to the country, he could not expect the country to be bound to pay him a salary under the contract that had been proposed. Though he would not withdraw his amendment, he would not divide the House upon it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was not to be blamed because Mr. Whitton had been sent for to England.

The amendment for reduction was negatived, and the item as a whole was put and carried.

Mr G. MACLEAY moved that the chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on some future day, in order that they might proceed with the Electoral Bill, as was promised by the Colonial Secretary yesterday.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed this motion, and expressed his astonishment at hon. members on that side of the House being so anxious to go on with the Electoral Bill, especially as they were continually taunting the Ministry with spending money before it was voted.

The motion was put, and negatived on a division by a majority of 20 to 16.

On the motion that the sum of £2460 be voted for the contingencies of the department,

Mr. ROTTON rose and objected to the sum of £1000, which was put down for law expenses, especially as the law-officers received such large salaries.

Mr. DONALDSON said he did not vote on the last division, because he wished to see Supply finished, and if it were got through to night it would render the motion he had proposed as unnecessary. At the same time he wished to know what course the Government intended to pursue, and whether they really meant to go on with the Electoral Bill to-night.

Mr. COWPER said, his hon. colleague had done all he could to arrive here in time yesterday, so as to enable the House to go on with Supply. He, however, did not wish to press on the Electoral Bill to-night, but would prefer the Supply finished.

Mr. HAY said, he thought the best course they could adopt was, when they commenced any business to go on with it, and he was glad to think that the Ministers had at last arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to go on and finish Supply. The reason why he had voted for the House going on with the Electoral Bill was, because they had all understood that it was to come on to-day, and it had been so reported in the papers.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, after they had voted his department, he had no objection to go on with the Electoral Bill. He thought it would meet the wishes of hon. members, if the Electoral Bill were to be fixed, to take precedence of all business to-morrow.

Mr. PARKES said, he came here prepared to go on with the Electoral Bill, but as the House had only been three-quarters of an hour in Supply he thought they should go on sitting for some time longer.

Mr. COWPER explained with regard to the amount of law expenses, that at present the Railway Department was not considered by the law-officers as a Government department, and the amount of work done under this head was very arduous.

Mr. DALLEY contended that the law-officers should undertake this duty, and that the Commissioners were bound, in any case, to employ the Crown law-officers, who were enjoying high salaries for the offices they enjoyed.

Mr. ROBERTSON said these railways were first formed under companies, and these companies employed their own solicitors for a certain term of years, he therefore could not see how they could interfere with those contracts. Besides, there was an immense amount of business involved in this office, namely making conveyances of land, and giving advice on various questions that arose. He was told that the Crown law-officers could not undertake this amount of business, and therefore they were obliged to provide for it being done in the way proposed. The contract he had alluded to would not expire till October, therefore they could not make any change at the present time.

Mr. FORSTER asked why it had not been honestly put down in the Estimates that this sum was for the solicitor appointed by the Commissioner of Railways, instead of being put down as law expenses. The information, however, had not been given until after several questions had been put, and it did therefore look to him as if this sum was put down in a lump with the contingencies on purpose to deceive the committee. He denied that the Commissioners had any power to appoint a solicitor, and had heard nothing to lead him to believe that the Government, in taking the railway off the hands of the company, were bound by the contracts that had been entered into by the company before. He moved that the sum be reduced by £1000.

Mr. MARTIN said that a great part of these duties were discharged by solicitors, and would not come within the province of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General. Now, if the Crown Solicitor could attend to these duties there might be some force in the argument used, but it was not so. A great deal of the business was conveyancing and giving advice, and was very onerous. He maintained that the expenses would have been greater if they had not adopted the plan proposed here.

Mr. DALLEY contended that Mr. Billyard, the Crown Solicitor, ought to undertake this work, and therefore should vote for the amendment.

Mr. OWEN thought the arrangement proposed was a very economical one, and did not believe any solicitor would undertake these onerous duties in addition to that of Crown Solicitor for £600 a-year. He should therefore vote for the item.

Mr. HAY said the Commissioners of Railways had an independent power, and that responsible government had usurped their powers. If the Commissioners, however, had refused to acknowledge themselves a Government department, the only course the Government could have adopted was to have changed the commission. He did not see how they could object to the sum until the contract expired, but he thought after that time there should be some inquiry made, to see whether the Crown Solicitor was not able to perform these duties.

Mr. DENIEHY considered it preposterous to come down to the House and ask it for £1000 for law expenses. He never could understand what they required with two Crown law-officers, and what they did. He maintained that one Crown law-officer was quite sufficient, and that the Criminal Crown Solicitor's duties could be performed by any clerk of experience in a lawyer's office. He believed that one Crown law-officer was quite sufficient to do all the duties required, and as a proof of it, it was notorious that the Civil Crown Solicitor not only had a large practice of his own, but had announced that he would see the clients of another eminent firm, at certain hours during the day. He contended that he could secure the Government many able solicitors, who would undertake the duties of both Crown Solicitors, and these duties also, provided they received £650 a-year, and had the services of the four clerks that were allowed these gentlemen.

After some further conversation, in which Messrs ROBERTSON, OWEN, WILLIAMSON, J. CAMPBELL, FORSTER, and HAY took part, the amendment was put, and negatived by a majority of 15 to 14.

Mr. OAKES then moved that the sum be reduced by £400, on account of law expenses, which was also negatived by a majority of 14 to 13.

The original sum was accordingly carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved the sum of £53,000 for repairs, employment of men, materials, fuel, &c., &c., necessary to 54 miles of railway. He explained that the sum exhibited a considerable reduction on the amount formerly proposed. The sum was made up of the following items:—£11,000 for repairs, &c., £27,000 for wages to station-masters, foremen, &c., and £15,000 for materials, stores, firewood, &c.

Some discussion took place with regard to the competency of the Government to judge of the actual necessity of this expenditure, in which Mr. FORSTER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HAY, and Mr. PARKES took part; but no amendment was moved, and the vote was accordingly passed.

The next item was passed without discussion, namely,

RAILWAYS.

Salaries.	
Surveyor	£500 0 0
Detachment of Royal Engineers—	
Regimental pay	451 13 9
Allowances.	
Detachment of Royal Engineers—	
Working pay	1180 18 6
Colonial allowance	173 7 6
Ration allowance	509 4 2
Fuel, light, and water	84 0 0
Contingencies.	
Field expenses of surveyor and assistants	£500 0 0
Detachment of Royal Engineers—	
Field allowance	187 16 0
Forage for horses	300 0 0
Equipment	250 0 0
Medical attendance	60 0 0
Incidental expenses	250 0 0
Chainmen's wages, 20 at £45	900 5 0
Rations to chainmen, 20 at £27 7s. 6d.	547 10 0
Contingent sum to provide such further assistance as may prove necessary when the surveys are in progress, and returns of existing traffic, and any other unforeseen or incidental expenses	2045 10 1
Vote to be provided by loan	£8000 0 0

The sum of £4400 for the salaries of persons engaged on the roads, including contingencies, &c., was also passed without discussion.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved the sum of £84,000 for the maintenance and construction of the public roads and bridges. The hon. member explained that the sum would be distributed equitably according to the importance and traffic of the thoroughfares, and that he reserved a sum of £20,000, to be appropriated as circumstances required.

Mr. HAY objected to so large a sum being placed at the disposal of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, as he did not think it was at all probable that the hon. gentleman, considering his multifarious duties, could satisfactorily supervise the expenditure of this money.

Mr. COWPER explained that the Government was asking for no more discretion in the expenditure of this money than was entrusted to the preceding Ministry, because on looking at the conditions of the vote he found they were couched in almost precisely the same terms as those of last year.

After some remarks from Mr. BYRNES,

Mr. ROBERTSON stated, in answer to an observation of Mr. Hay, that if he remained in office during the recess he would endeavour to prepare a schedule of all the roads in the colony, but at present there was no record from which such schedule could be prepared.

After a desultory discussion, at the instance of Mr. HAY, as to the propriety of making the grants of money for public roads conditional on the contributions of the inhabitants of particular localities, Mr. FORSTER pointed out that such a principle would be grossly unjust, as in many cases the general public would derive far more benefit from the use of the roads than the people resident near them.

Mr. EGAN complained of the difference in the rates of expenditure on certain roads, it being proposed to expend £10 per mile on some, and £14 on others. He urged the importance of being particularly liberal with regard to roads along the coast, seeing that the interior would shortly have the benefit of railways, from which the inhabitants on the coast would derive no advantage.

Mr. LEE and Mr. ROTTON drew attention to the circumstance that certain secondary roads in the Western District of great importance, especially the road from Bathurst to Sofala, on which not a farthing of public money had ever been expended, had been omitted in the schedule, whilst others of comparatively no importance had been provided for.

Mr. ROBERTSON admitted the importance of the road alluded to, but pointed out that no Ministry since the advent of responsible government had had an opportunity of making a due classification of the public roads which he promised should be done if he remained in office.

Mr. SUTTOR suggested that the Sofala road might be provided for out of the £20,000 reserved by the Government for special grants.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought the members were scrambling for the advantages for their own districts; and he also complained that no notice was taken of the district of the Darling Downs.

Mr. SMITH desired that the first item should be put by itself, viz., £80,000 for the construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads, bridges, and ferries.

Mr. ROBERTSON then begged to withdraw his motion, but the committee decided that it should not be withdrawn by a majority of 18 to 10.

The gross amount £84,000 was then put.

Mr. SMITH moved, as an amendment, that the Estimate be reduced by £1000, being the sum set down to defray the expenses of the construction of a bridge over the Paterson at Clark's crossing-place.

This amendment was negatived, and the Estimate was put and passed.

The following item was then proposed:—

HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

Salaries.	
Assistant engineer	£700 0 0
Draughtsmen	350 0 0
Contingencies.	
Travelling allowances	£300 0 0
Other contingencies	100 0 0
Total	£1350 0 0

In answer to questions put by Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. ROTTON, Mr. ROBERTSON said that a most experienced officer had been engaged, and that the salary was at the rate of £700 a year, and that the engagement was not yearly.

The following Estimate was put and passed without opposition:

PUBLIC WORKS CONNECTED WITH HARBOUR AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

To placing beacons for crossing the bar at Wide Bay, and buoys in the channel of the river Mary	£500 0 0
To improve the navigation of the rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee	2000 0 0
For providing gun-carriages and platforms for defences, Port Jackson, lantern on Fort Denison, &c.	800 0 0
For the defences of Port Jackson, a further sum of	3000 0 0
For the construction of the dry dock, Cockatoo Island, and for the employment of the convicts there—	
Civil Engineer	£630 0 0
Clerk (3rd class)	190 0 0
Foreman engineer	284 0 0
Foreman of works	190 0 0
Foremen of works, 2, at £164	328 0 0
Foreman of works	146 0 0
Two boatmen, at £104 each	208 0 0
Task-work clerk	20 0 0
2800 yards cubic excavation, surface, at 4s.	560 0 0
2320 ditto ditto, below surface, at 5s.	580 0 0
6700 cubic feet masonry, at 1s. 6d.	502 0 0
Removal of present water tank and filtering bed	300 0 0
Contingencies (one-tenth)	194 0 0
	£10,451 0 0

The sum of £5189 to provide for the salaries and contingencies of the Colonial Architect's department was also passed without opposition.

Mr. ROBERTSON proposed the following estimate:—

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to public buildings generally	£6000 0 0
The like in respect to police buildings, country districts	1500 0 0
For additions and repairs to the lunatic asylum, Tarban Creek	6000 0 0
For additions to the prisoners' barracks, Cockatoo Island	150 0 0
For the repair of the Victoria barracks and the various military buildings in Sydney and country districts	1500 0 0
For lighting lamps, sweeping chimnies, &c., at the Victoria barracks	350 0 0
For special repairs to the court and watch-house, Wee Wee	250 0 0
The like in respect of court and watch-house, Raymond Terrace	500 0 0
Ditto court and watch-house, Moulamein	300 0 0
Ditto court and watch-house, Tenterfield	250 0 0
To provide furniture and fittings for public offices generally	1500 0 0
Furniture for police buildings, country districts	450 0 0
For the erection of court houses of the 1st class at Armidale and Gundagai, at £2000 each	4000 0 0
For the erection of court-houses of the 2nd class at Gayndah, Moama, Kiama, Campbelltown, Wellington, and Tumut, at £800 each	4800 0 0
(Previous votes of £800 for Gundagai, £500 for Kiama, and £700 for Wellington, being considered cancelled.)	
For the erection of court-houses of the 3rd class at Coonabarrabran, and Condamine, at £400 each	800 0 0
For the erection of watch-houses at the following places: Wellington, Gayndah, Tamworth, Moama, Condamine, Mundooran, Gulligal (further sum), Clarkness, Bendemeer, Moombi, Cowra, and Gunnadah (Namoi), at £400 each	4800 0 0
Towards the erection of gaol buildings (in connection with the extension of criminal jurisdiction in country districts)	6000 0 0
For the erection of a watch-house at Bargo, the further sum of	50 0 0
For additions to quarters for the gaoler, Goulburn gaol	500 0 0
For the erection of sheds for Customs' officers, Circular Quay	215 0 0
For lighting the Government lamps in Sydney	350 0 0
	£40,015 0 0

In answer to a question put by Mr. PARKES, Mr. COWPER replied, that it was contemplated to erect an additional wing upon the original foundation at Tarban Creek. Similar increased accommodation would be provided at the Parramatta asylum. It was true the commission appointed some years ago recommended that the old institutions should be abolished, and a new building erected on a different site at Parramatta; but that would involve an enormous expense.

Mr. ROTTON said he had recently seen several Chinese in the lunatic asylum at Parramatta. The person in charge (he could not say whether it was Mr. Statham, or his assistant) said he believed that if an interpreter were sent for, it would be found that some of them were perfectly fit to be turned out of the asylum.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he had recently visited the institution, and the gentleman in charge had said nothing to him in reference to the matter; if he had, the Government would have provided an interpreter.

Mr. COWPER expressed his surprise that such information should reach the ears of the Government in such a way. He could hardly conceive that any officer of the Government could be guilty of so great a dereliction of duty as to make such a statement to a visitor, and withhold any information from the Government.

The estimate was then put and passed.

Mr. COWPER moved the following estimate:—

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

For keeping in repair the fences of the Domain and Botanic Gardens	£300 0 0
To be expended under the superintendence of the Hyde Park Committee	1000 0 0
For attending to the sluices, Cook's River dam	36 0 0
For providing materials and implements for the employment of prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol	2000 0 0
The like in respect of prisoners in Parramatta gaol	1000 0 0
For the employment of prisoners on the streets of Brisbane	250 0 0
For the employment of prisoners on the streets of Ipswich	150 0 0
For addition planting and fences at Newcastle sandhills	100 0 0
For the completion of the abattoir, Glebe Island	3550 0 0
For completion of the road to the abattoir, Glebe Island	1800 0 0
	£10,386 0 0

After a few observations from Mr. R. TOOTH, Mr. HAY, and Mr. OAKES,

Mr. PARKES suggested to the hon. Colonial Secretary that returns of the amount of work done at Parramatta and Darlinghurst gaols should be furnished to the House.

The estimate was then agreed to.

The following estimate was then put and agreed to without debate.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Sydney	
Director	£350 0 0
Overseer	200 0 0
Contingencies.	
Wages to gardeners and laborers	1000 0 0
Travelling and other expenses of the director in the discharge of his duties	100 0 0
Forage for one horse	50 0 0
Cases for plants, and to meet the expenses of transmission	40 0 0
Fuel to heat plant-house during winter	20 0 0
Towards the formation of a public botanical library	50 0 0
Purchase of manure	10 0 0
Incidental expenses	100 0 0
Stores	100 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
	£2023 0 0
Brisbane.	
Superintendent	200 0 0
Wages to labourers	300 0 0
Incidental expenses	50 0 0
	£550 0 0

GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK.

General overseer	£150 0 0
Bailiff	108 0 0
Wages to labourers	600 0 0
Forage for one horse	50 0 0
Incidental expenses	15 0 0
Stores	40 0 0
To purchase iron hurdles to fence round young plantations	300 0 0
To make the road from the baths to Palmer-street	100 0 0
	£1363 0 0

EXAMINER OF COAL-MINES AND COAL-FIELDS.

Allowance of £3 3s per diem, while actually employed (say 200 days)	630 0 0
Incidental expenses	25 0 0
Horse hire	25 0 0
	£680 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Compensation to Mr. Peter Rawlings, for the loss which he sustained by the line of railway being carried through his property	481 0 0

Mr. COWPER then moved that the sum of £16,542 be voted to defray the salaries and contingencies of the Auditor-General's department.

Put and agreed to.

The estimate of £3229 2s. 7d., for defraying salaries and contingencies of shorthand writers and other persons employed by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

The estimate was agreed to.

The House then resumed, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again tomorrow.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS.

Mr. OWEN moved "That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the House to make provision, in any sum not exceeding £2500, for compensation to the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Sydney, for the transfer to the office of the Registrar-General, of all records of marriages, baptisms, and burials, relating to the United Church of England and Ireland, heretofore kept up and maintained at the personal cost and labour of the said secretary."

Mr. ROTTON asked for the postponement of the motion, and

Mr. COWPER urged the expediency of passing the motion that evening, as the matter might be dealt with in committee.

Mr. HAY, after expressing his agreement with the object of the motion, advised that it be postponed.

Mr. OWEN subsequently asked leave to withdraw the motion, when

Mr. R. CAMPBELL moved that the debate upon the motion be adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

Motion for adjourned debate agreed to.

PETITION.

Mr. THORNTON moved that the petition of the Municipal Council of Sydney, relative to the Government Railways Bill, presented by him on the 27th instant, be printed.

Motion put and agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following bills were received from the Legislative Council for the sanction of the Assembly. A Bill to amend the Law relating to Larceny by Bailees, and the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Investment Bill.

The latter was read a first time, and its second reading fixed an order of the day for to-morrow week.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed until this day (Friday), and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock until three o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Mr. DONALDSON to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, A return shewing the amount disbursed by the Colonial Treasurer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony without formal Parliamentary sanction, from the date of the last return, viz., 19th June, 1858, till the 31st July, 1858. 2. That, from and after the said 31st July, 1858, so long as payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony continue to be made by the Government without formal Parliamentary sanction, there be laid upon the table of this House, by the Colonial Treasurer, on the first sitting day of every week, a full statement of all payments so made, containing all particulars relating to such payments.

Mr. FORSTER to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the report of the commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the conduct of Charles Luke Bayley, Esq., J.P., with a view to having the said report referred to the select committee on the state of the Magistracy, now sitting.

Question.

Mr. HODGSON to ask the SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS,—1. Whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to appoint a surveyor for the district of Darling Downs? 2. Whether it is probable that the township of Toowoomba (district of Darling Downs) will be gazetted?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Question.

Mr. PATERSON to ask the Honorable the MINISTER FOR LANDS AND WORKS,—Whether the Government is aware of the necessity for the erection of a bridge or causeway at Mutbilly, on the road between Goulburn and Yass?

LEICHHARDT AND THE DESERT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your interesting leader of this morning on the subject of Mr. Gregory's recent journey from Moreton Bay to Adelaide, I find these words:—"That the Victoria River joined the stream which Captain Sturt has called Cooper's Creek was considered as nearly certain by all who paid attention to the matter; *but it was thought that their united waters found their way to the Darling, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mount Murchison. It appears, however, that their real outlet is Lake Torrens.*"

This must have been written in forgetfulness of certain geographical papers and reviews on the subject of the explorations of Mitchell, Kennedy, Sturt, Leichhardt, &c., which appeared in your columns during the years 1848 and 1849. In one of them, in the *Herald* of June 23, 1849, we read as follows:—"It seems a curious thing that four explorers should have traced its course in portions, and, yet, that there should be so many gaps. Mitchell, Kennedy, Sturt, and Eyre have seen it from its beginning to its ending, but neither one nor all continuously. *But its termination in the channel of Lake Torrens, to which it runs,* is very different from what was anticipated at the time of its discovery, *though just that which the almost parallel courses of the rivers forming the Darling would naturally indicate.*"

I am induced to notice this, because the journey of Mr. Gregory has *proved* that the views entertained of the natural courses of the rivers flowing on the interior border of New South Wales (which views, however, were disputed at the time), and which were repeatedly mentioned by *one writer* in your columns, were well founded. So many events have occurred within the last few years, to call off attention from the *geographical* conditions of this great continent, that it may have escaped recollection how *that writer* showed, by fair demonstration, that the rivers in question could, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the country, take no other course than to the south-west, though, in spite of his own discoveries and calculations of level, the late Surveyor-General insisted upon these waters finding their way to the Gulf of Carpentaria. No one who had really studied the structure of Australia could believe that the Victoria would ever join the Darling; and it was stated in your columns that it would be found following a distinct course to the head of Spencer's Gulf.

Captain Sturt, reviewing at the end of his narrative the discoveries of Kennedy, in connection with his own, comes to a conclusion, which made him doubt his own original views. But, he points out that Kennedy had shown that "just below where the Alice joins the Victoria, the latter river had already commenced its south-west course, and that the last thirty miles down which the Surveyor-General traced this river, was a *part* of the general *south-west* course, which it afterwards maintained to the termination of Mr. Kennedy's route," &c.

Mr. Gregory's two journeys have satisfactorily established two points. He has shown, by adopting Leichhardt's general line from the Roper River to Moreton Bay, that that traveller's account of his journey from Moreton Bay to the Roper River is in the main correct; and by following down the Barcoo (Mitchell's Victoria) to Cooper's Creek, and finally to Lake Torrens, he has filled up the gaps alluded to above, and shown that the structure of this country is of a very simple and consistent kind, as previously suggested.

The rapid manner in which Mr. Gregory has accomplished his undertaking is deserving of all praise; but, of course, that has deprived him of the means of investigation as to any value of the country traversed in respect of its mineral resources. The chief value of these rapid journeys is, however, in this.

To Mr. Gregory we are indebted for the outlines of the northern and eastern borders of the central desert, and all conjecture having now been set at rest on those points, we have it in our power to define the actual limits of available land to the west and north-west of New South Wales.

But, as regards the supposed chief object of the last journey, viz., a search for Leichhardt, it must be held that, owing to the peculiar nature of the late and present season, such investigation has been frustrated.

I will now offer a suggestion respecting that investigation. Occupied, as I have been, for nearly twenty years in the study of the physical character of Australia, the explorations and discoveries that have been made have continually engaged my leisure hours, and, therefore, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for touching on this subject. My intimate acquaintance with most of the explorers has also led to discussions and correspondence with them on the proposed routes beforehand and on the results afterwards. Now, as touching Leichhardt, I am persuaded his remains have not been sought for in the right direction.

Previous to his last departure from Sydney, he was on a visit to me; and we occupied some time in collecting information on the *possibility* of his overland journey to Swan River. Over and over again he stated to me, that he would never again see Sydey, unless he came from the Swan River. And when I pointed out to him the great improbability that a direct route existed, by means of *oases* in the desert, which was a favourite idea of his, he built very much upon a fact mentioned by Mr. Gregory (or his brother), in his account of the country to the north-east of Perth, that a great accumulation of bones of supposed buffaloes had been met with. Leichhardt insisted that these were not the bones of buffaloes, but of *bullocks*, which had crossed the country from the western frontier of this colony. And he argued, that if cattle could get across, it must have been by *oases*, where grass would be found, and that he could cross also.

But, after a great deal of consideration, he said it would be better to *skirt the desert*, and that, therefore, his final intention was to follow up the Burdekin to the river he named after myself, and proceed from the head of the Clarke, which he had not seen, to the westward, and so attempt to reach the country where the bones where found, by crossing the tract along the north-west and west coast, which, so far, as I believe, offers very little hope of success in any season.

That this was always in the mind of Leichhardt may be inferred from what he himself published respecting his *second* expedition, from which he was driven back by fever:—"The object of the new expedition here alluded to, is to explore the interior of Australia, to *discover the extent of Sturt's Desert*, and *the character of the western and north-western coast*, and to observe the gradual change in vegetation and animal life, from one side of the continent to the other. Dr. Leichhardt does not expect to be able to accomplish this *overland journey to Swan River*"—(i. e. by way of the bounds of Sturt's Desert, the west and north-west coasts) "in less than two years and a half. . . . According to a letter written by him on the eve of his departure (December 6, 1846.") . . . "He then purposed *to travel over his old route as far as Peak Range*, and then to shape his course westwards, but thought it not impossible, as his course depends on *water*, that he should be obliged to reach the Gulf of Carpentaria and then follow up some river to its source."—*Appendix to Journal, p. 544.*

It is quite clear from this that he would never rashly venture into the desert, and it is not impossible that he might have been dead or dying nearer to the North-west Victoria*, from which Mr. Gregory started on 21st June, 1856, than to the Victoria (Barcoo), where Mr. Gregory found the letter L in 1858.

My impression is, therefore, that Leichhardt never attempted to cross by way of Mitchell's Victoria.

There is another reason why I think he would not. A great jealousy existed between the two explorers: Sir Thomas called Leichhardt—adding an expressive expletive—"a .... *foreign coaster*"—alluding to his habit of keeping as near the sea as possible—and under this impression he removed one of Leichhardt's mountain ranges (Expedition Range) a *whole degree* of *longitude* out of the place to which he had assigned it. This may be seen on Sir Thomas' General Map of his expeditions up to the year 1850. A similar feeling would have kept Leichhardt from following Mitchell's tracks; and yet it is at the junction of the Alice and Barcoo, where the united waters run south-west, that Mr. Gregory looked for traces of his out-ward-bound course. The letter L carved on a tree in longitude 146·6 is not likely to be Leichhardt's, because he was in the habit of marking all his camps, and only this has been found. It might, perhaps, have been the mark of *Luff*, who accompanied Kennedy.

The spot is close to the camp of Sir Thomas Mitchell of the 17th September, 1845; and of Kennedy's camp on 29th July, 1847. Sir Thomas Mitchell repassed the locality the day he gave to the river its name. Kennedy himself does not appear to have marked his camp till his arrival at his furthest point, which was on the 9th September, and then his mark was

B K
1847

the next camp upwards bearing KII. On looking over his journal, which I prepared for the press, I find Luff was frequently out with him.

It is not impossible, however, that some stockmen may have been there; expeditions of that kind are not uncommon, and the late Mr. Nelson Lawson told me that his stockmen at Fort Bourke, on the Darling, had been in this way across the country as far as what is now known as Mount Lyell, which was one of the points made by Sturt in his last expedition into Central Australia. No dependence then can, I think, be put on the solitary L, in longitude 146°. And I am still of opinion that the remains of Leichhardt's expedition, seeing the cattle have not returned, will, if ever, be found far away to the north-westward of any search yet made.

As conjectures can do harm, it may be further observed that Kennedy commenced his exploration of the unknown portion of the river on the 13th August, and he again reached his camp of July 29th (146°E.), on the 12th October, during which interval he remained ten days in camp at different places, making the locality in question the *fiftieth* of his camps. This might account for the L. But there is a fact mentioned by him, under date of 12th August, which seems to show that a visitor had been on the Victoria since Sir T. Mitchell; for not very far distant from his furthest point, and where he had never been, in a spot too rough for pleasant riding, Kennedy came upon *horse dung* in two places near the river, and Mitchell, he says, as the charts also show, kept wide of the river there for three days. Sir Thomas also says, that even there the chief of the native tribe had possession of an "iron tomahawk, with a very long handle to it." This is on a river unknown, as he thought, till then to the white man! According to Mitchell's account of the "large permanent huts of the natives," even the saplings, &c., seen by Mr. Gregory might be either the remains of a temporary hut, or of a native hut, as well as of Leichhardt. At any rate, it is very unlikely that he is living; and all the stories about his captivity appear to me idle speculation. The parties who accompanied Leichhardt were, perhaps, little capable of shifting for themselves in case of any accident to the leader. The second in command, a brother-in-law of Leichhardt, came from Germany to join him just before starting; and *he* told me, when I asked him what his qualifications for the journey were, that he had been at sea, had suffered shipwreck, and was therefore well able to endure hardship. I do not know what his other qualifications were. Leichhardt himself was of *weak sight*, afflicted with a troublesome complaint, and, if we are to believe the statements of those who were with him, by no means a good bushman. That under such circumstances, he ever found his way through the desert, where opthalmia is so general an enemy, is improbable; but knowing his ideas of exploration, and having conversed on the topic with him, I feel convinced, that he never attempted the desert where he has been looked for, and that it is not improbable that some of his camps, which Mr. Gregory found on his homeward journey from the north-west coast, are likely to have been his camps on his third and last expedition.

It is this problem which I hope will yet be solved; and perhaps when the gold-fields, which will some day be discovered about the Burdekin River, and its higher affluents, shall have attracted population into that region, we shall know more of the fate of my poor friend than we are likely to do from what has hitherto been accomplished.

Mr. Gregory might, perhaps, be able to tell whether the L in 146°E. is of more recent date than those he saw on the north-west route; and whether these were all of the same epoch. The remains of saplings, used for a temporary shelter, might also teach something. The experience Leichhardt had of the danger of *housing*, in the case of *Gilbert*, who lost his life owing to his living under cover, made him shy of useless covering, which also concealed the blacks who might come upon him.

I have not written this with the very slightest idea of depreciating Mr. Gregory, with whose acquaintance I am honoured and for whom I entertain the greatest respect; but at this juncture, it seems right to state plainly what are the opinions of one, who has given as much attention as most persons in the colony, to the subject in hand, who has contributed very much to the general information on the physical geography of the continent, and whose intercourse with *all* the explorers of the last twenty years has been considerable.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonard's, 28th July.

* North-west Victoria is that which Mr. Gregory visited in 1856.

MAORI CONFERENCE.—Some of the natives from Motueka and Massacre Bay met those from Wakapuaka on Monday, on Nelson beach, for the purpose of having a "talk" about the Maori, who is at present confined in Nelson gaol, awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife. It will be remembered that the verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the man committed the crime while labouring under temporary insanity; but the natives of Motueka, who are said to have been related to the murdered woman, were desirous of having the murderer executed according to their native customs, while the Wakapuaka natives, on the contrary, were desirous of leaving the English law to take its course. No satisfactory conclusion resulted from the conference, except that the Motueka and Massacre Bay natives partook of the hospitality of the Wakapuaka natives, and after they and their women had made a "tangi," or cry, in memory of the deceased, the conference terminated.—*Nelson Examiner*, 10th July.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493327

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
abbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brother
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. James Menzies
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. T. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. Alexander Walker
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 „ „ „ 3 months
3 „ „ „ 15 days

The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or controul of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid £50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid 70 6
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid 81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,600,000.

Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Hon. John Alexander, Esq. | Archibald Campbell, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor—Francis H Grundy, Esq., C.E.
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Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,068,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of all the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.

Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto existing between HENRY MOREING and JAMES O'BRIEN is, THIS DAY, dissolved by mutual consent. Any debts due to the above firm are to be paid to Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, who will settle all accounts due by the late firm. Signed, JAMES O'BRIEN. Bellevue, 23rd July.

NOTICE.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public generally that their wholesale and retail establishment will be closed on SATURDAY next, in consequence of taking stock.

HORTICULTURISTS, Florists, and others are requested to attend the Sale THIS DAY of guaranteed Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, &c. Vide advertisement. J. M. HUGHES, auctioneer.

AUCKLAND.—STEAM FERRY TO NORTH SHORE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon, of WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1858, from persons willing to contract for the maintenance of a Steam Ferry between Stoke's Point on the North Shore and the City of Auckland, for a period of one year, on the conditions following.

The boat to start for Stoke's Point from the Queen-street Wharf every morning, at eight o'clock, and leave the landing place at Stoke's Point on her return at half-past nine o'clock. To start from the Queen-street Wharf for Stoke's Point every evening at four o'clock, and to leave Stoke's Point for Auckland at half-past five o'clock.

The contractor will be permitted to make a charge for passengers, not exceeding one shilling each for adults, and sixpence each for children; and a charge for merchandise or produce, at a rate not exceeding five shillings per ton.

Between the hours of ten o'clock and three the contractor would be at liberty to make a trip to the Tamaki, to Howick, to Shoal Bay, or other places within the harbour as might be found convenient.

There are at present three ferries by small boats from Auckland to the North Shore, viz. to Stoke's Point three times a week; to Stewart's Point, in Shoal Bay, twice a week; and to the Flag Staff once a week. The number of passengers who have travelled by these ferries during the year ending 30th January last, is returned as 6066.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, Auckland, July 9, 1858.

For further particulars, and every information, apply to T. HENDERSON, Esq., at the office of Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

CATTLE AND SHEEP YARDS.—TENDERS required, addressed to the undersigned, for the erection of extensive Cattle and Sheep Yards, near Parramatta. Plans and specification to be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street. MORT and CO.

TO BOILERMAKERS, &c.—TENDERS required for the putting in thorough Repair the Boiler of the steamer "Pelican," now lying on Smith's Wharf. For full particulars apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

TENDERS are invited for Building the Foundation Walls of a first-class residence, to be erected on the Point Piper Road. The plans and specifications may be seen by applying at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, 187, Elizabeth-street, to whom Tenders are to be sent, on or before TUESDAY, the 10th proximo. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO QUARRYMEN and others.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, to MONDAY, the 2nd ultimo, for the supply of 200 perches of good hard Building Stone, for Wollongong. JONES and CO., Sydney Auction Mart, 375, George-street.

TO ROADMAKERS.—Persons willing to undertake the METALLING, with good ironstone gravel, of that portion of the Bellevue Road from its junction with the New South Head Road to the entrance to Mr. Fairfax's new house, are invited to tender for same. All particulars can be obtained of the undersigned. GERARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of three first class houses, in Wynyard-square. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138 Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, the 10th of August.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of the Bank of New South Wales, Bathurst. Plans and specification to be seen on application to the Manager, Bathurst; or to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom TENDERS are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, August 17th, 1858. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for building a Stable and Coach-house of rubble-work at the Glebe. The stone to be quarried on the spot. For plans and specification, apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY, August 9.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted, for the Runs of Crown Lands specified in connection with their respective names.

2. The rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the year ending 30th June next, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their tenders.

3. These tenders are accepted subject to the following conditions, viz., That, in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present Regulations, the occupancy of the said runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

GEORGE BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 28th July, 1858.

Name of tenderer.	Name of Run.	Rent.
	PORT CURTIS DISTRICT.	
Colin Archer...	South Kariboe ...	... £10 0 0
	WIDE BAY AND BURNETT.	
Peter Pigott... ...	Wangaringa ...	... 10 15 0
Alexander Walker ...	Woodmillan ...	... 10 0 0
Archibald Cameron...	Buingear ...	... 10 0 0
	MARANOA DISTRICT.	
Charles Picton	... Nyphan	.. 10 0 0
	BLIGH DISTRICT.	
James Brady ...	Guuyillah ...	... 10 0 0
David Henry Dunlop	Dariodury West	... 10 0 0

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture bearing date the sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight and made between JASPER PINE MASTERS BROWNE of East Maitland in the colony of New South Wales Storekeeper of the first part CURRAN KINGSBOROUGH of George-street in the City of Sydney in the colony aforesaid Draper and JAMES CAMPBELL of Sydney aforesaid Merchant Creditors in trust for themselves and all other the creditors of the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne of the second part and the several persons who have by themselves or their attorneys or agents subscribed their names and affixed their seals thereunto as creditors of the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne and all other the creditors of the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne of the third part the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne has assigned all his estate chattels credits and effects whatsoever unto the said Curran Kingsborough and James Campbell their executors administrators and assigns for the benefit of all his creditors and which said indenture is duly executed by the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne and the said Curran Kingsborough and James Campbell and attested in accordance with and in pursuance of the provisions of the Acts of Council five Victoria number nine and seven Victoria number nineteen and is now lying at the office of Robert Palmer Abbott solicitor number 119 Elizabeth-street Sydney for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Jasper Pine Masters Browne.

Dated the sixteenth day of July A. D. 1858.
C. KINGSBOROUGH.
J. CAMPBELL.

Witness to the signatures of Curran Kingsborough and James Campbell.
THOMAS SKINNER, J.P

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby cautions all persons, either buying or selling any Cattle, branded R.B, also R over W.C on ribs, either on his runs or elsewhere, without his authority; and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on his run, known as Curbin, Castlereagh River. All persons so doing after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. ROBERT BENNETT. Curbin, July 13th.

LOST, a REFERENCE, enclosed in envelope. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to W. J. WHITING, 6, Pitt-street.

LOST, in Sydney, on SATURDAY last, a SABLE BOA. Any one returning it at the office of Messrs. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., will be rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday Afternoon, between Darling Point and Double Bay, a Gold PENCIL CASE. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Edgecliffe Cottage, Edgecliffe Road.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, on or about the 21st of May last, from the line of rail betwixt Sydney and Parramatta, a small Tin BOX, covered with canvas, about 18 inches square. It was addressed, "Mr. Thomas Sturt, to Mr. James Wheeler's, Enfield, North Richmond, New South Wales." Any person delivering the above to Mr. THOMAS IVORY, of the Black Swan, near the Haymarket, George-street, Sydney, shall receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Lost or Stolen, from the paddock of Mr. John Randal, Penrith, a bay HORSE, aged, branded P.K. over —, and both knees broken, about a month since. The above reward will be paid if stolen, upon conviction of the thief; or £2 will be paid if strayed, upon being returned, or information given to Mr. WILLIAM MOFFAT, at Mr. Wascoe's, Old Pilgrim's Inn, Lapstone Hill, Bathurst Road.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen from Clarendon Steam Mill early on Sunday morning, a Bay MARE, with black points, small star on forehead, stands about 14 hands high, branded JP conjoined on off shoulder. Two pounds will be given on recovery, or the above reward on conviction of the thief or thieves, by applying to THOMAS CHALMERS, Clarendon.

FOUND a White Barrow PIG. Apply at 36, Essex-street.

PIANOFORTES and Harmoniums, by the best makers, for SALE or HIRE. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

PIANOS of Erard, Broadwood, Collard, Murphy, and other celebrated makers, for SALE and HIRE.

Just received, a splendid assortment of Roman violin, violoncello, and Erard's harp strings; silk 1st (E) violin strings, particularly strong; a first-rate collection of music on hand.

W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

DENSLOW'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Collodiotype Portraits taken better and cheaper than at any other establishment in Sydney. No. 90, King-street, two doors from Coutts and Griffiths.

PETER 'POSSUM'S PORTFOLIO.—Cloth, 7s. 6d.; post free, 8s. 6d. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

HOMŒOPATHY.—With a view of extending the benefits of the reformed system of medicine to the working classes, and also the poor in Sydney and its neighbourhood, it has been thought advisable to establish a Homœopathic Dispensary.

For this purpose several meetings of a few of the friends of homœopathy have been held. On the 13th instant, resolutions and rules were proposed, with the view of establishing the above institution, to be called the

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
PRESIDENT.
The Honorable W. P. Faithful, M.L.C.
COMMITTEE.
B. Buchanan, Esq. | M. Metcalfe, Esq.
John Keep, Esq. | Hon. H. Prince, M.L.C.
S. H. Smyth, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Francis Bellamy, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.
Charles Meymott, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.
Honorary Treasurer, S. H. Smyth. Esq.
Honorary Secretary, John Bell.

This institution will be open for the reception of patients every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., to commence on MONDAY, the 26th.

Copies of the rules may be obtained from the Secretary, at the institution, by which it will be seen that the establishment will be supported both by voluntary contributions and by a moderate subscribing charge to such as can afford it.

EXTRACT OF RULES.

Rule 4. Every contributor of not less than one guinea will be entitled to recommend Two Gratuitous Patients for each guinea subscribed, and an unlimited number of subscribing patients.

Rule 5. Gratuitous Patients will obtain medical advice gratuitously, but will have to pay sixpence for each prescription prepared at the pharmacy.

6. Subscribing Patients will have to pay 2s. 6d. per week or 7s. 6d. per month for medical advice, and they will also have to pay one shilling for each prescription prepared at the pharmacy.

As there are many persons who are as yet unconvinced of the truth of homœopathy, but who at the same time would be glad to see it fairly tested, it is to be distinctly understood that the mere fact of subscribing to this institution will not be considered as a belief in the system.

Subscriptions to be sent to the treasurer, S. H. Smyth, Esq., addressed to the institution.

The Dispensary will for the present be held on the premises of the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Billious and Bowel complaints are easily eradicated by a steady and firm perseverance in the use of Holloway's Pills. Hundreds and thousands of individuals languish, and ultimately die through the want of this powerful cathartic and detergent. These by their disease-exterminating qualities, quickly eradicate the impure blood and fluids from the system; thus all who have recourse to this celebrated medicine are soon blessed with a return of health, strength, and cheerfulness, even when friends have considered them beyond human aid. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TO TRAVELLERS on the SOUTHERN ROAD.—Mr. GALVIN begs to inform travellers on the Southern Road, that a coach starts from the Camden Inn, for the train, twice daily, viz., half-past 6 a.m., and 3 p.m. Mr. G. intends to keep horses at livery at Sydney prices, on the best of hay and corn or oats. Mr. G. guarantees gentlemen leaving their horses at the Camden Inn having them fresh for the road on their return.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SEED POTATOES, selected and imported expressly for planting. FEARNLEY'S Produce Store Lower-George-street.

NOTICE.—The HALL, Pitt-street, will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st for stock taking. Will be opened at six p.m., on SATURDAY. GEORGE MOORE and CO.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Woolloomooloo Schottische—respectfully dedicated to the Ladies of Woolloomooloo, by H. Spagnoletti; also the Companion, Woolloomooloo Octave Polka, by Spagnoletti, R.A. To be had at all music sellers.

WHITE HERRINGS, in tins, ex Tomogonops. LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

BYASS'S ALE, 50 casks, each 4 dozen Byass's Porter, 50 ditto, ditto Guinness's XX porter, in pints. Now landing and for SALE. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1½ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 „ ½, ⅝, 1 in., 1½ white pine T. and G.
40,000 „ ½, ⅝, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 1½ 2 in. clear pine
30,000 „ 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 „ colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 „ Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

BALTIC RED DEALS, first quality, now landing. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

SEWING MACHINES, Grover and Baker's patent, suitable for any work, and conceded to be the best in use, for SALE by MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

GENERAL STORES, Campbelltown, in the main street near to the Railway Terminus.—The undersigned has opened the above wholesale stores, where settlers, squatters, shopkeepers, and publicans of Campbelltown and the southern districts, will find a complete stock of articles in general use and consumption, which have been imported by him, and which he offers for SALE at an advance upon Sydney prices that shall merely cover the expense of carriage from the ship to Campbelltown.

The following is a list of the principal articles now for sale:—

Brandy, in cask and bottle	Maize
Rum, 10 and 30 per cent o.p.	Tea,—whole, half, and quarter chests
Geneva, in 12 and 15 bottle cases	Sugar, of various qualities
Old tom	Tobacco
Sherry, in cask and case	Soap
Port, ditto ditto	Candles, sperm and tallow
Vinegar, ditto ditto	Liverpool salt, coarse and fine
Byass's and Marzetti's bottled ale and porter	Cigars
Bass's ale, No. 3	Tinware
Taylor's stout	Ironmongery
Haberdashery	Holloware
Slops	Crockery and glassware
Oilmen's stores	Starch
Vermicelli	Blue
Raisins	Soda crystals
Split peas	Maccaroni
Pearl barley	Currants
Potatoes	Oatmeal, &c., &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MOCATTA.
N.B.—Produce of all kinds purchased at market rates.

S. BENNETT AND CO. have received another parcel of very superior York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, and Cheese, in very prime condition.

S. BENNETT AND CO. have just received a consignment of Hobart Town Jams, in various sized jars of the best qualities, being made with refined sugar.

S. BENNETT AND CO have a few cases of English Jams and Jellies, from Batty's, Hill and Ledger's, and Feast's well known houses.

S. BENNETT AND CO. have an excellent assortment of Dried Fruits, consisting of French Plums, Figs, Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme Raisins, Dried Apples, Currants, &c; also new Barcelona Nuts, Jordan and shell Almonds, and Walnuts.

S. BENNETT AND CO. are selling good Mauritius Sugar, at 4d. per pound; fine ditto ditto, at 5d. per pound; ditto Crystal ditto, at 5½d. per pound.

S. BENNETT AND CO.'S Teas and Coffees are so well known and appreciated as to require no comment. Good Black Tea, 1s. 6d. per pound; fine ditto ditto, 2s. per pound; finest Lapsang Souchong, 2s. 6d. per pound.

S. BENNETT AND CO., wholesale, retail, and family grocers, 482, George-street, opposite Markets.

ASH OARS and Paddles, at the Boat building Yard, 24, Sussex-street. THOMAS DAY, Jun.

BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.—The Business of a Bookseller and Stationer. Terms, favourable. The stock select, and retail moderate. Address box 266, Post Office.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

FOR SALE, 200 Tierces of A1 Salt Beef, newly cured, the brand of which is too well known to need comment. HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, one superior Gold Hunting Lever Watch, by R. Hess and Co. A. MOORE and CO.

BURT and CO. have for private SALE, the Right to 500 Head, more or less (estimated at 700), Horse Stock, with right of brand, &c., now running at Megalong, Hartley. The purchaser to have use of about 640 acres securely fenced paddocks, with stockyard, cottage, and other conveniences, for twelve months. For terms and particulars apply at the office of the Bazaar, 272, Pitt-street.

EARLY SPRING GOODS, per Princess Royal and Woolloomooloo. Preliminary announcement. Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. are in receipt, per the above named ships, of the first portion of their seasons shipments, comprising all the new style and late improvements in

DRESSES.

Bareges
Barege lustres
Mohair
Printed delaines
Challies
Muslins (small patterns)

Also, new styles in spring mantles, an excellent assortment of ribbons, gloves, men's and women's mercery, Butterworth's and Hoyles' prints, longcloths, sheetings, and Manchester goods generally. Further particulars in a future advertisement. George and Barrack street, 29th July.

WORM POWDERS.—Only depot in the colony, at the French Stay Warehouse, 21, Hunter-street.

EMBROIDERED Collars and Sleeves, insertions of Valenciennes and others. French Stay Warehouse.

WINTER DRAPERY, at cost price and under.—C. KINGSBOROUGH, 325, George-street, will sell the following goods this month and next, July and August, at cost price and under:—
Rich velvet bonnets
Satin and silk, richly trimmed
Black velvet and cloth mantles, new goods
French merinoes
Wool plaids
Gala plaids
Coburgs and Circassian cloths
Robe and flounced dresses
Real ermine and sable boas and cuffs, under cost
Wool polkas
Dunstable and tuscan bonnets
A large assortment of children's dresses, under cost
Ladies' brown and drab hats
Black and drab riding ditto
Black and fancy doeskins.

This month and next, July and August, at cost and under.

Wellington House, 325, George-street.

VELVET PILE CARPETS, 3s. 11d. per yard, by the piece, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-street.

RICH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 7½d. per yard, by the piece, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-st.

AXMINSTER and Velvet Pile Hearthrugs, in endless variety, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-st.

WYNYARD HOUSE, 335, George-street.—O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg leave to invite the attention of the public to the following list of departments, in all of which they have made a considerable reduction in their prices:—
Silks
Shawls
Mantles
French Merinos
Dresses
Sewn Muslins
Lace Goods
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Ribbons
Gloves
Linens and Drapery.

In the last-mentioned department will be found some beautiful Swiss lace and muslin curtains much below their value.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. would also respectfully invite an inspection of their Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Department.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. invite inspection by merchants, storekeepers, shippers, &c., of their extensive stock of Colonial-made Bedford Cords, Shepherds' Plaid, and Plain Tweed, manufactured expressly for winter wear from first-class colonial wool. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney.

CHEAP GROCERIES, Selling Off, at 336, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street. An excellent Weighing-machine and Counter FOR SALE, both new.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE, ex Isca and Princess Royal:—
50 cases jams
100 cases bottled fruits
20 cases lobsters
500 cases key geneva
50 hogsheads W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
100 cases Albert's sardines
130 cases assorted oilmen's stores.
RUNDLE DANGAR, and CO., 88, Clarence street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

IREDALE'S AXLE BLOCKS, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other make.—NOTICE to WHEELWRIGHTS.—These axle blocks are stronger, better finished, and cheaper than any other make.
Stronger, because made out of the very best scrap iron, and the strength put just where required.
Better finished, because the pins being carefully swaged up to fit the carron boxes exactly, leaving a skin as smooth as a turned arm, and almost as hard as steel.
Cheaper, for, at the same price per cwt., they would come 25 per cent. cheaper; this is owing partly to their being made the exact size, consequently no cutting to waste, and partly by being so well finished, that there is nothing to do but punch the holes for the lynch pins, and make the weld.
IREDALE and CO., iron merchants, and general ironmongers, George and York streets, opposite the Markets.

IREDALE'S IRON STORE, YORK-STREET—1000 tons BBH crown iron to select from—
Sheet iron, 8 to 26 guage
Galvanized iron and tiles
Blister, spring, shear, and cast steel
Cart springs, patent axles
Anvils, vyces, smiths' bellows, chain
Smiths' tongs, sledges, and hand hammers
Axle blocks, cart boxes, mould boards
Plough wings, zinc, Nos. 9 and 10
Paints, oils, and glass.
Fresh shipments of the above goods now landing.
IREDALE and CO., iron merchants, York-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner George and Market streets.
Booth's old tom, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Booth's No. 1 gin, proof, quarter-casks
Batty's and Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
Salad oil, half-pints and pints
Taylor's stout
St. Ube's salt, warranted genuine.
D. COOPER and CO.

GLASS CHANDELIERS.—For SALE, a very choice assortment of two, three, four, and six light glass chandeliers, on view. IREDALE and CO.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—IREDALE and CO. can confidently recommend their moderator lamps, as being of the very best manufacture, and not liable to get out of order. A fresh shipment just added to the stock. IREDALE and CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description constantly on SALE at BATCHELDERS and O'NEILL'S, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Price list forwarded to address. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the colonies.

GAS. GAS. GAS.—Now landing, a complete Apparatus for the manufacture of Gas from coal or oil, capable of supplying about 300 lights, and easily worked; the above is now on SALE, on very reasonable terms, and and can be seen and all further particulars obtained on application to Mr. T. J. BOWN, gasfitter, 614, George-street, and corner of Bathurst-street, late Wright's Brewery.

HAY.—For SALE, a prime sample of Adelaide Hay. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

BEST NEW ZEALAND POTATOES, ex Gertrude, from Auckland, at Campbell's Wharf.—New Zealand Potatoes, in quantities to suit purchasers. GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

AUSTRALASIAN STEARINE WORKS.—The Composition Mould Candles, manufactured at these works, burn without smoke or smell, and as long as stearine or sperm candles, and give as good a light. The price is only a half-penny per lb. more than the common mould candles. Each 6 candles are wrapped up separately with the name of the works upon the wrapper.

A. S. W. fine Pale Colonial Hard Soap, first quality, in 112 lb. boxes. To be had at all the principal grocers. Dixon-street, Sydney.

WHITE LEAD, White Lead, White Lead, in 28 lb. tins, 9s. per tin, at C. ADRAIN'S Auction Rooms, King-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for sale, a good FATTENING STATION, 7 by 22 miles, on the heads of the Morrill Creek, about 27 miles north of the Murrumbidgee; the country is open box and myall, intersected by several watercourses—part level, part undulating. Distance from Mount Alexander, about ten days' drive. Terms, liberal.

115, York-street, Sydney.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE, a choice CATTLE STATION, with large frontage to the Murrumbidgee, intersected by several creeks, with about 1000 to 1200 head of good cattle. No very old cattle in the herd, and all in excellent condition.

The improvements consist of a cottage, huts, yard for 2000 head, milking yard, paddocks, &c., some of them quite new.

The country is very superior, and the run has been estimated to carry 1800 head.

115, York-street.

CHOPPED Launceston Bark.—A few tons now landing, ex Esperanza. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

LADIES' untrimmed Riding Hats, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, George and Market streets.

COALS FOR SALE.—150 tons best Newcastle, ex Gazelle. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

TOBACCO, Tobacco, Tobacco.—Prime American in keg or small quantities, 2s.6d. per lb., at C. ADRAIN'S, King-street.

FOR SALE, a heavy Draught Mare, rising 6 years old. Any trial given. P. M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

FOR SALE, Cargo of Newcastle Coals. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR SALE, 20 Tons Europe Rope. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SLATES.—Best Bangor Slates, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st. and Parramatta-st., near railway.

BILLET WOOD, Breeze, and Coals, on SALE, at JOHN F. WEST'S, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

ROOFING.—Shingling done with forest oak, at 45s. per square, by W. G. EVANS, builder, 90, Sussex-st.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

NEW ZEALAND Cheese and Onions for SALE. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

140 TONS A. A. Co.'s COALS for SALE. Apply on board Nancy, schooner, off the Gas Works.

MOREWOOD and ROGERS' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron Tiles.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a bill in Equity has been filed in the Supreme Court, on behalf of the patentees, and holders of letters of registration under the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 24 of the above manufacture, of which a specification was duly deposited in the proper office, and that an injunction, bearing date the 16th day of June instant, has been granted against the firm of Flower, Salting, and Co., restraining the sale of certain tiles, not the patentees' manufacture, but corresponding with the patented tiles, which have been recently received by them as consignees for SALE in contravention of the rights of the patentees: And all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, selling, or dealing in any tiles of the kind and description last abovementioned, not of the patentees' manufacture, and against in any manner infringing their patent and letters of registration. Dated this 24th day of June, 1858.

SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors for Mr. E. C. Weekes, Attorney for the patentees.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.

Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.

Please refer to prices below:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
19s. only for blacksmiths, through a large screen
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings on hand
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.

The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be very moderate.

To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.

WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N.B.—Right hand side.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals of best quality, largest size, proper weight, and lowest price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

A. A. CO.'S best screened COALS; Firewood in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burned Lime, 1s. 4d. per bushel, at the Albion Wharf.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—For SALE, the well-known Inn, known as ROBERT BURNS, situated in the flourishing town of Tinonee, on the Manning River. The house stands on the bank of the river, and convenient to the stores of Messrs. Renwick and Co. and Fraser and Co., and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and at the head of the steam navigation, where all the produce of the upper country is brought for shipment. The house is now in full trade. The proprietor regrets being obliged to retire on account of ill health, brought on by constant attention to indoor business. There is a blacksmith's shop on the premises, and doing a good business, which will be included with the house. Tools, &c., to be taken at valuation. Stock-in-trade may be had at invoice price. Furniture and bar utensils to be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., George-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, on the premises, to WILLIAM M'KINNON.

FOR SALE, Two Houses. For particulars apply to RICHARD WATKINS, Waverley.

FOR SALE, a twenty-acre Farm, fenced and cleared, with a four-roomed verandah Cottage and outhouses. It is situated about six miles from Parramatta, on the Windsor Road. For particulars apply to H. GRANGER, baker, Church-street, Parramatta.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—To be disposed of an old established business, in the vicinity of Sydney. To a person of energy and moderate capital, a good business to be done. Apply to E. YOUNGMAN and CO.

FIRST-RATE Publican's Business for SALE,—doing an excellent steady trade. Rent, moderate. For particulars apply to W. J. ROBERTS, estate agent, &c., King-street, opposite the Court-house.

BRISBANE WATER, EAST GOSFORD.—For SALE, a substantial Weatherboard Verandah Cottage, containing seven rooms, with half-an-acre of ground attached thereto, together with a detached kitchen and stabling, with excellent garden and good well of water. For further particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM SPEARS, butcher, Lower Market-street.

FOR SALE, the Station of Junee, in the Lachlan district, with about 9000 sheep, of which 3400 ewes have lambs at their feet. This station has 26 miles frontage to Hallahan's Creek, running back five miles on each side of the creek; is excellent fattening country, distant only about 20 miles from Wagga Wagga, and within easy reach of the Adelong Diggings, capable of carrying 25 to 30,000 sheep. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Henry Collins and others, Plaintiffs, and Andrew Moore and others, Defendants.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, with the approbation of the Master in Equity, pursuant to the order made in the above suit,

The following freehold properties, situated in Parramatta-street, Grose-street, Glebe and Bank's Town, near Taverner's Bush:—

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, will comprise all that valuable parcel of land, bounded on the south by Parramatta-street, on the west side of the Omnibus Inn, having 64 feet frontage to Parramatt-street by a depth of 110 feet to Grose-street, to which it has a frontage of 63 feet 4 inches, subdivided into three allotments of equal size; but at the sale the purchasers of the first and second lot will have the privilege of buying the remaining lot or lots.

These building sites are worthy the attention of any capitalists desirous to build business premises upon his own plans. The double frontage, great depth, and situation, render them highly desirable.

LOT 4, 5, and 6 will comprise three two-storied brick-built houses, situated on the south side of Grose-street, well known as Collin's houses, opposite Mr. Dunn's property. Each contains four rooms and an attic; a covered balcony in front. The use of well and entrance in common from Grose-street, on the western side, is reserved to each house.

☞ The purchaser of the first house will have the privilege of taking the three.

LOT 7—An allotment in Grose-street, on the west side of the passage, with right of way from Grose-street, and use of yard; bounded on the north by Grose-street 34 feet, on the east by a line bearing southerly 47 feet, on the south by a line westerly 34 feet, and on the west by a line running northerly 47 feet to the point of commencement.

On this allotment a stable is erected.

LOT 8.—A farm of 50 acres at Bank's Town, near Taverner's Bush, being lot 14 of the retired soldiers' farms; commencing on the north-east corner of allotment 13, bounded on the north by a line bearing east 12 chains, on the east by a line south 42 chains, on the south by a line west 12 chains, and on the west by a line north 42 chains. A road 50 links wide is reserved along the southern boundary of this allotment.

This farm adjoins Bradley's, and is only a very short distance from the George's River Road, leading to Sydney.

☞ Plans of all the properties are now on view at the City Mart.

Terms at sale.

Hysonskin Tea.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 chests hysonskin tea.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice
Shell Almonds
Eleme Raisins.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags Patna rice
5 casks shell almonds
50 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Whips, Beading
Finishers.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Macduff, damaged by sea water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Macduff.
First lot to be offered.
HCB over 8 over 459 in square—1 case, containing
1 dozen jockey and twig whips
1800 feet brass beading
1200 ditto silver ditto
2 dozen silver finishers.
Terms at sale.

Ex Wanderer.
On account of whom it may concern.
Rice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on account of whom it may concern, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
52 casks rice.
Terms, cash.

Rice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, George street, at 11 o'clock,
17 casks rice
250 bags Carolina ditto, 56 lbs. each.
Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce, Groceries, &c.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Dark Ration Sugar
Native Ceylon Coffee
Mauritius Sugars
Chicory, in tins
Preserved Oysters
Liverpool Salt
American Hops
Double Rose Cork Butter
Price's Belmont Patent Sperm Candles
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Caroteels currants
Eleme raisins
Preserved beef, in tins
150 mats dark ration sugar
80 mats native Ceylon coffee, duty paid
10 cases chicory, in 56 lb. tins
47 cases preserved oysters
20 cases American hops
200 cases Price's No. 1 patent Belmont sperm candles
50 firkins Gooid's double rose Cork butter
69 bags Liverpool salt
35 mats light counter Mauritius sugars (sample bags)
10 hogsheads Bath bricks
50 cases pint pickles
20 cases pints salad oil
20 cases vinegar
10 tierces colonial cured mess beef
10 barrels colonial pork.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bride, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Feast's Assorted Sauces
Pearl Barley
Oatmeal
Ling Fish
Jamaica Ginger
North Wilts Cheese.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Bride, from London,
29 cases North Wilts cheese
10 casks Jamaica ginger
3 casks oatmeal
87 casks pearl barley
20 cases Feast's assorted sauces.
Also, ex Lizzie Oakford,
16 cases ling fish.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Superior Crystals and Light Counter Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Maria, from the Mauritius.

*** The finest Shipment of Light Counter and Crystal Sugar ever imported.
Also,
50 Hogsheads Dark Mauritius Rum, strong proof.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 11 o'clock.

Most important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, the Trade, and others, &c., &c., &c.
Superior Royal Crystals
Light Counter and Yellow Sugars
Dark Counter and Ration ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The cargo of splendid rich crystal and light counter sugars, ex Maria, comprising
No. 1—200 bags Bellevue, light bright counter Mauritius sugar
2—200 ditto Trianon, choice royal crystals
3—200 ditto Terracine, ditto ditto, very superior sample
5—200 ditto Ferney, light brown rich grained sugar
6—200 ditto St. Felix, union rich light counter sugar
7— 50 ditto Bassin, rich grainy Mauritius sugar
8—200 ditto Retraite, light bright counter ditto
9—160 ditto The Mount, superior light counter ditto
10—130 ditto St. Felix, very rich bright counter ditto
11— 60 ditto Mon Reve, light, bright yellow ditto
12—150 ditto La Bourdonnais, rich bright yellow crystal.

Total, 1750 bags.

Also,
50 hogsheads dark Mauritius rum, strong proof.

☞ The auctioneers beg to direct especial attention to the very superior quality and good condition of the above cargo of light counter and crystal sugars, the whole of which have been selected with great care, and will be found on inspection unequalled in quality.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Between HENRY COLLINS and others, Plaintiffs; and ANDREW MOORE and others, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD in lots, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the above cause, with the approbation of George Hibbert Deffell, the Master in Equity of the said Court, at the City Mart, George-street, Sydney, sometime in the month of AUGUST, of which due notice will be given, Certain freehold premises, situate at Petersham, in the county of Cumberland, and in Parramatta and Grose streets, near the city of Sydney, particulars whereof may be had gratis at the said Master's chambers, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney; and of Mr. Billyard, solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street.

W. W. BILLYARD, plaintiffs' solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.

Between HENRY COLLINS and others, plaintiffs, and ANDREW MOORE and others, defendants.

TO BE SOLD, by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the above cause, with the approbation of George Hibbert Deffell, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, at the City Mart, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

In lots, certain freehold premises, situate at Petersham, in the county of Cumberland, and in Parramatta and Grose streets, near the city of Sydney.

Particulars may be had gratis, at the said Master's Chambers, in the Supreme Court House, King-street; and of W. W. BILLYARD, solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Household Furniture, Groceries, Drapery, Show Glasses, Sundries, &c., &c.

F. R. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises, corner of Market-lane and Goulburn-street East, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Household furniture
Groceries, drapery, show glasses
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, half-past ten o'clock prompt.

Surplus Stores, ex Castilian.
, For Sale, at the Rear of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers,' Stores, Circular Quay.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the rear of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers,' Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Surplus Stores, ex Castilian, namely,
10 tierces suet
40 barrels biscuit, very prime
20 jars lime juice, each 6 gallons
300 tins preserved meat, each 6 lbs.
6 tierces beef
4 tins preserved potatoes
10 casks pickles
4 puncheons molasses
4 cwt. table salt
1 puncheon cabin bread
40 tins preserved vegetables
10 barrels split peas
Paint brushes, chest locks
Padlocks, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Trustees.
The Stock-in-Trade of a Storekeeper.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Consisting of Drapery and Hosiery
Grocery, &c.
Teas, Ironmongery
Books, Stationery
Patent Weighing Machine, &c., &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock of a storekeeper, comprising
Drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, &c., &c.
Groceries, teas, &c., &c.
Books and stationery
Bottled ale, ironmongery
Patent weighing machine, and a
Variety of sundries used in a country store.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A powerful roan horse, Hansom's safety cab, and harness
A few strong town hackneys
Several useful journey horses
A number of strong harness ditto. Also,
Cab phaeton, gigs, drays, &c.

Hansom's Patent Safety Cab, Horse, and Harness.

BURT and Co. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A powerful roan horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, thoroughly steady in saddle or harness
A nearly new patent safety cab, built to order, by Halley and Clyde
And a set of plated harness.

Light Hooded Phaeton.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent one-horse cab phaeton, London-built, and in excellent order, having been very little used.

Gate, Grand Stand, and Booths.
At Homebush, SATURDAY, 7th August.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. Cutts, lessee of the Homebush Course for both match days, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, 31st instant,
The right to the gate, grand stand, and four booths, for the 7th August, the day of the match between Lauristina and Ben Bolt.

Chimney Glasses, Damaged.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 30, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of whom it may concern, ex Meggie, Naughton, master, from London.
JT in triangle.
§ 32 33—2 cases, each containing 2 chimney glasses, slightly damaged
§ 34—1 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Fancy Goods.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, July 30th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Wax dolls
Toys, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Chaff-cutters, Washing and Mangling Machines, Kitchen Ranges, &c., &c.

The whole now on view at the Rooms.
Agriculturists, Ironmongers, and others are requested to call at the Bank Auction Rooms to examine the above.
The whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, August 2nd, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Herald of the Morning,
W in diamond,
Chaff-cutters, 0, 0a, 1, 2, 2a, 3
Oat and bean mills, 1
Knives, 0, 1, 2
Ranges, 4 feet, 4 feet 2 inch, 3 feet 6 inch x 4 feet, 3 feet 3 inch, 3 feet 6 inch, 3 feet 9 inch
Emigrants' stoves, flour mills
Washing machines
Gas brackets, single and double
Double oven kitchener, with damper complete
Register grate.
Ex Macduff,
12 packages felt.
Intending purchasers are particularly desired to be punctual in their attendance, to enable the auctioneer to dispose of the various and numerous lots in one day.
Terms at sale.

Rosewood Pianofortes.

Auction Sale at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Circular Wharf.
Most important to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, Connoisseurs, Professors of Music, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY next, August 3rd, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed,
Twelve elegant rosewood pianofortes, by well-known manufacturers.
To be sold in lots to suit the convenience of the buyers.
Intending purchasers are respectfully informed that this shipment of rosewood pianofortes are just landed, and in first-rate condition; the whole are now ready for inspection. Buyers are requested to view these well toned instruments prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Dog Carts, Horses, &c., &c.
THIS DAY.

WOOLLER'S New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Messrs. Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaar, opposite the Mayor Inn.

TO BE SOLD THIS DAY, by auction, by Mr. S. WOOLLER, at 11 o'clock,
One handsome brown horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, broken-in to saddle
One bay cob—a good town hack, very quiet, and has no vice
Two cart horses, subject to trial with a ton each up Druitt-street
Four first-class gig and carriage horses, warranted
Twenty-five town and country horses, suitable for all work
Spring-carts, gigs, dog-carts
Trucks, light carts, harness, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, V.S., can be consulted daily, at this establishment.

Dogcart, Horse, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Bay horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound, subject to trial
A dogcart in excellent order
Set of silver-mounted harness, &c.
No reserve.

Pleasure Boat. FRIDAY, 30th July.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Wharf, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
One splendid cedar-built pleasure boat (nearly new), with mast, sails, oars, tackle, and apparel.
Terms at sale.

Produce Auction Sale.

FRIDAY, 30th July.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Mart, 66, King-street West, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Barrel flour, Haxall
Fine ditto, in bag
Seconds ditto, ditto
Maize
Bran
Oaten and lucerne hay.
Terms at sale.

Three-bushel Bags.
FRIDAY, 30th July.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will by auction, at their Mart, 66, King-street West, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
S and Co.—15 bales, three-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Saddlery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Gents' best hogskin saddles
Ladies' side saddles
Bridles
Gig harness
Steel bits
Reins, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.

To Picture-Frame Makers.
Gold Beading.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of gold beading, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th July.

Superior and Elegant Chinese Goods,
Just landed, ex Formosa.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very elegant and superior assortment of Chinese goods, just landed, ex Formosa, and comprising
Highly lacquered tea caddies, with finest teas
Highly ditto tea caddies, plain
Assorted trays
Elegant vases
Richly carved ivory fans
Sandal wood
Fine wrought silver filigree goods
Brooches
Bracelets
Brace-ends, in silver
Pearl seals
Napkin holders
Richly embroidered China crape shawls
Richly embroidered table cloths, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 3rd August.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.
Drapery Goods.
To close consignments.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 11 o'clock,
Witney blankets, 8-4 to 12-4
Navy and military blankets
Coloured blankets
Linen ticks
Cotton ticks
Longcloths
Horrocks' ditto
Croydon shirtings
4-4 Irish linens
Nursery diapers
Dresses
Velvets
Bonnets
Embroidered dresses
Worsted polkas
Coloured roll shirtings
Men's cotton, merino, and L. W. shirts
Ditto ditto drawers and pants
Towels
Cloth mantles
Printed furnitures
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Toilet and marseilles quilts
Venetian
Window hollands
Oil baizes
Printed druggets
White shirts, washed and boxed
Flannels
Blue wool frocks
Serge shirts, &c.
Terms at sale.

To parties about Furnishing Houses, and others on the look-out for Good Furniture.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 14, Macquarie-place, next door to the Custom House Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the 30th July,
For cash, and no reserve.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of iron and other bedsteads, and bedding, consisting of feather, wool, and other beds
Chests drawers, sofas, tables, chairs, washstands and sets
Sideboard, large bookcase, looking glasses, pictures
Musical box, large flutina, ornaments, glass and crockery wares
Clocks, kitchen utensils, consisting of large dresser, boilers, saucepans, crockery, dish covers, meat safes, washing tubs, buckets, knives and forks, and table linen. Also,
A great quantity of sundries.
W. NEWELL, auctioneer, George-street South, near the Haymarket, and close to the branch establishment of the Commercial Bank.

To Theatrical Amateurs, Professionals, and others.

JONES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, 375, George-street, late Burgis and Bowes, THIS DAY, July 30th, at 1 o'clock,
A choice theatrical wardrobe, an old violin, by Gardinini in case, handsome 31-key flutina, with double stops a Spanish guitar, several views of the late Russian war, and sundry articles of jewellery, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

To those whom it may concern.
100 Hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's Ale
20 Casks Byass' Bottled Ale.

JONES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, 375, George-street, THIS DAY, as above, at half-past 11.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, July 30th.

Sydney Auction Mart, 375, George-street, next the Joint Stock Bank.
To Publicans, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
Unreserved Auction Sale.

JONES and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, as above,
The entire stock of an old established publican, comprising
50 hogsheads Burton ale
25 hogsheads Nottingham ale.
Byass's bottled ale and porter, in cask and case
Dunbar's and Wood's ditto ditto.
Wines, spirits, &c., &c.
The above will be found well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
Deal Scaffolding, Rope, &c.

THIS DAY, July 30, 1858.

JONES and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Mart, 375, George-street,
A quantity of scantling, scaffolding, Manila rope, cement, &c., as also a 44-feet ladder, used in the erection of St. Philip's Church Tower.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

JONES and CO. will hold their next sale of furniture, &c., at their Mart, 375, George-street on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

Jewellery, Guns, Combs, Blankets, Clothing.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches and jewellery of every description
1 good double barrel gun
Tortoiseshell and ivory combs
Blankets, counterpanes, linen tablecloths, and a large quantity of clothing.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Bedding, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises No. 134, Castlereagh-street, on SATURDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture, &c., comprising
Chests drawers and chiffonier
Tables, washstands, chairs, and toilet glasses
Fenders, paintings, and engravings
Glass, china, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Builders and others.

TUESDAY, August 3rd.
The late Fire at the Globe.
On the premises known as the Forester's Arms, Globe.
A quantity of Timber, Joists, Girders, Boards, Frames, Scantling, 6 by 2½; stones; 30,000 to 80,000 Bricks, all in capital condition: Cedar Doors, Forms, Sash Frames, Bar Fittings, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Piping, Kegs, &c., and various other sundries.

MR. G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as the Forester's Arms, Franklin-place, Francis-street, Globe,
All the property remaining, consisting of timber, joists, girders, boards, frames, scantling, 6 by 2½; 30,000 to 80,000 bricks, cedar doors, forms, sash frames, bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, piping, kegs, &c., and various other sundries.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hayden, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, on WEDNESDAY August 4th, at eleven o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising the usual requisites for drawing, dining, and sundry bed rooms, kitchen furniture and utensils.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Beer.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lady Head, High, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 244, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
BB—
127 casks Bass's bottled beer, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers and others.
Sugar
Coffee
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
300 mats sugar
130 bags coffee
50 half-chests congou
30 barrels currants
10 carotels ditto
20 cases Coleman's mustard, 1 lb.
20 ditto ditto ditto, ½ lbs.
40 ditto Batty's pint salad oil
20 ditto sardines
30 ditto assorted sauces
10 ditto chicory
60 ditto Heaton's bottled fruits
12 barrels pearl barley
9 half ditto ditto
100 cases pint pickles
10 ditto Manila arrowroot
4 ditto Glenfield starch
10 ditto maccaroni and vermicelli
10 ditto fine picked isinglass
10 ditto North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY next, 30th July.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 hogsheads rum, 28 o.p.
10 quarter-casks sherry
5 hogsheads ditto
20 hogsheads port
10 quarter-casks ditto
10 hogsheads dark brandy
5 ditto old tom
200 cases whisky
200 ditto old tom
100 ditto brandy, duty paid
140 ditto claret, St. Julien
660 casks ale and porter, various brands, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hysonskin
Candles
Manila Coffee, &c., &c.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 30th instant.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
100 mats Manila coffee, duty paid
150 boxes Price's belmont candles
50 ditto Ogilby's ditto
80 ditto foreign sperm ditto
50 chests hysonskin ditto
80 boxes colonial soap.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lizzie Oakford, Kelly, master, from London.
All more or less damaged.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
BD & CO. in diamond,
11-20—10 cases ling fish, each 1 cwt.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd August.

To Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and others,
1130 Bars Iron
240 Bundles ditto.
Now landing, ex Castillian.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
35 tons round, flat, and square iron, as under—
32 bars iron, 3 inch x 1 inch
34 ditto ditto, 3 inch x [illegible] inch
38 ditto ditto, 3 inch x [illegible] inch
12 ditto ditto, 3 inch x ½ inch
18 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
20 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
14 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
24 ditto ditto, 2½ inch x [illegible] inch
14 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
20 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
18 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
17 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
25 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
30 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
19 ditto ditto, 2 inch x [illegible] inch
[illegible] ditto ditto, 2 inch x [illegible] inch
65 ditto ditto, 2 inch x [illegible] inch
30 ditto ditto, 2 inch x [illegible] inch
15 ditto ditto, 2 inch x [illegible] inch
14 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
23 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
16 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
22 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
22 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
17 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
15 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
[illegible] ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
20 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
26 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch x [illegible] inch
11 ditto ditto, 1 inch square
14 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
12 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
26 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
39 ditto ditto, 1½ inch round
46 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
34 ditto ditto, 1 inch ditto
84 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
96 ditto ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
40 bundles, [illegible] inch ditto
40 ditto, 7-16 inch ditto
40 ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
20 ditto, [illegible] x [illegible] inch ditto
10 ditto, [illegible] inch square;
20 ditto, [illegible] inch round
20 ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
20 ditto, [illegible] inch ditto
20 ditto, 7-16 inch ditto
10 ditto, [illegible] inch square
—
*a*1130 bars and 240 bundles.
Terms at sale.
☞ Samples will be on view at the Mart prior to the sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Wells, publican, of Shepherd's Paddock, Newtown; by order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

Fixtures, Bar Fittings, Spirit Fountain
Beer Engine, Kegs, and
Household Furniture.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises, [illegible] Inn, Shepherd's Paddock, THIS DAY, at [illegible] precisely,
The following:
Superior bar fixtures, fittings, and kegs
Beer engine, spirit fountain
Stock in trade
Elegant cut glass decanters, glassware, and supply bagatelle board
Painted signboard, wood letters, lamp, &c.
Tables, chairs, and sundry furniture.
Terms, cash.

Earthenware.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lizzie Oakford, from London.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
DEF.
46-62—17 crates earthenware, consisting of
Willow plates and flat dishes
Ditto bakers
Flowing blue and painted cups and saucers
Toilet sets, assorted
Assorted crates suitable for country storekeepers
Also 27 packages of glass, viz.,
Half-pint and one-fifth quart tumblers
Wine glasses
Crystal cut glass decanters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
At No. 38, Campbell street, opposite the Pounds.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, on the premises, on the above day, on account of the present occupant retiring to the country,
1 very handsome French bedstead
1 ditto ditto
1 rosewood loo table
1 large sideboard
1 chiffonier
1 hair sofa
2 easy chairs
Chimney glass
Carpets, matting, mats, &c.
Crest frames
With sundry other articles.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 30th July.—Extensive Sale of City, Suburban, and Country Properties, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock.
SURRY HILLS—Handsome Cottage and about one quarter of an acre of Land, close to Baptist's garden. Unreserved sale, by order of the mortgagee
GLEBE—Two small Houses in Francis-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.
CRAIGEND, UPPER WILLIAM-STREET—Two Villa Sites adjoining Craigend grounds, containing each about quarter of an acre.
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE—Choice Site adjoining the Church of England School, Union-street, overlooking the harbour.
LAPSTONE HILL—63 acres on the Bathurst Road, near the Pilgrim's Inn.
GEORGE'S RIVER—Four Valuable Farms, adjoining Caffrey's 200 acre Farm.
CAMDEN—Two Blocks of Land, Village of Elderslie, on the Southern Road.
R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer.

Glebe.
Two small brick-built Houses in Francis-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, a few yards from the Glebe Road.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock.
All that valuable piece of freehold land having a frontage of 33 feet to Francis-street, Glebe, with a depth of 80 feet, on which are erected two dwelling-houses, built of brick, on stone foundations, containing each two rooms and an attic.
☞ The above freehold property is in a first-rate position only a few yards below the main Glebe Road.
To mechanics, labourers, or others requiring a snug and remunerative investment, this sale affords a good opportunity for securing the same.
Full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

Choice Building Site, Union-street, adjoining the Church of England School House, and overlooking the Harbour, close to Blue's Point.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land, having a frontage of 57 feet to Union-street, St. Leonard's, with a depth of about 125 feet, adjoining the Church of England School-house, and within half a mile of Blue's Ferry.
☞ The value of this really eligible allotment will be more appreciated by a personal inspection than by any description.
In an elevated position, overlooking the harbour, commanding magnificent views, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, and surrounded by beautiful villas and gardens, it may, without exaggeration, be termed the choicest unoccupied site in the whole of this delightful and favoured suburb.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
By order of the Mortgagee.
City Properties corner of George and Market streets.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
All the undivided moiety of Mr. George Smith in and to all that valuable block of city property at the corner of George and Market streets, including the premises occupied by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, by Messrs. Fryer, Callaghan, and Hughes, and the whole of the premises fronting Market and York streets, in the same block.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms, cash.

LAPSTONE HILL, BATHURST ROAD.
Valuable Farm, adjoining the Township Reserve of Emu Plains, about four miles from Penrith, close to the Pilgrim Inn.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land, containing 63 acres, situate near the junction of the old and new Bathurst Roads to Emu Plains, adjoining the reserve for the town of Emu Plains.
☞ This choice farm has a frontage of ten chains to the main road, and adjoins the land purchased by Mr. Joseph Sly. It is well watered, and in a locality celebrated for the richness and productiveness of the soil.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

George's River.
Four valuable Farms, near Salt Pan Creek, about thirteen miles from Sydney, adjoining Caffrey's well-known two-hundred acre farm; containing each from 65 to 118 acres.
TITLE:—FIRST RATE.
TERMS:—One third cash; residue, liberal credit

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Four valuable farms, situate on GEORGE'S RIVER, about thirteen miles from Sydney, and about six miles from the Cook's River Dam.

Lot 1	contains	72 acres
Lot 2	ditto	118 ditto
Lot 3	ditto	65 ditto
Lot 4	ditto	90 ditto
		345 acres.

☞ These farms adjoin each other, and will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers. They were specially selected many years ago, when this part of the country was open; and some idea of their value may be formed from the fact that the adjoining farm of 200 acres was sold for £10 per acre.
They are bounded by the George's River on one side, and on two sides by fresh-water creeks, and could therefore be enclosed by a very short line of fencing, at a small expense.
Positive instructions have been received to dispose of this valuable land to the highest bidder, and the sale affords to any industrious man an opportunity of securing a good farm a short distance from the city, approached by good roads via the Canterbury Bridge, on Cook's River Dam.
As a liberal credit will be given, the timber on the land alone might be made to liquidate the whole of the purchase money.
Plan, and full particulars at the Rooms.

Camden.
Village of Elderslie.

Two Blocks of Land, in the centre of the village, fronting the Cowpasture Road, containing each about 1 acre.
The village of Elderslie is about 1½ mile from Camden, and 1½ mile from [illegible], and being surrounded by a large agricultural district, is in one of the most thriving localities on the Southern Road. The above allotments are lots 15, 16, and 22, of the original subdivision of the village, and were purchased by Mr. [illegible]. They are close to the Post Office, between the properties of Messrs. Swaine and Campbell.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, [illegible], corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All those [illegible] of land described above, situate in [illegible] near the town of Camden, on the Southern Road.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BONDI.
Valuable Block of Land, containing 3 Acres 2 Roods 35 Perches, [illegible], overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays, [illegible] to the property of F. O'Brien, Esq.
TITLE—Grant by purchase from the Crown.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 6th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing 3 acres 2 roods and 35 perches, situate close to the Bondi Road, and overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays.
☞ This really choice piece of land adjoins the properties of Messrs. Zahel and Hatfield, and is close to the newly-erected residence of W. Barker, Esq., and the residences of J. F. Falconer, Esq., F. O'Brien, Esq., and other valuable properties. It is bounded by a good road, dividing it from the properties of Messrs. G. W. Graham, A. Fairfax, and W. Barton. The especial attention of those in search of a beautiful site for a suburban retreat in this favourite and healthy locality is directed to the sale.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Craigend, Upper William-street.
Two Beautiful and Valuable Villa Sites.
Containing each upwards of a quarter of an acre, adjoining the grounds of Craigend, the residence of Henry Prince, Esq., M.L.C.
Title—Grant from the Crown to the father of the present vendor.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All those valuable pieces of land, having each a frontage of 126 feet to Upper William-street, Craigend, with a depth of 80 feet.
☞ Upper William-street is the broadest and most direct line of route to Darling Point, Point Piper, and South Head, and from the acknowledged beauty and healthiness of its position will always be a desirable spot for villa residences.
The above described sites are situated immediately on the crest of Woolloomooloo Hill, overlooking the harbour, and are sheltered on the west by Craigend Terrace and Pen Allt, the residence of R. Woodhouse, Esq. The back view overlooks the grounds of Craigend, with Paddington and the Point Piper Estate in the distance.
On two sides they are surrounded by a substantial stone party-wall, 10 feet in height.
The special attention of capitalists or of parties requiring a first-class villa site is directed to this sale, which the auctioneer is instructed to state will be absolute.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Baptist's Gardens, Surry Hills.
Neat Weatherboard Cottage, containing five rooms, kitchen, servant's-room, stable, coach-house, garden, &c., with about a quarter of an acre of Land, fronting Baptist-street, close to the Gardens.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing by admeasurement 38 perches, having 75 feet frontage to Baptist-street, Surry Hills, with a depth of 133 feet 4 inches, on which there is a neat Cottage Residence, built of weatherboards on stone foundations, containing five rooms, detached kitchen, servants'-room, stable, coach-house, &c., with a remarkably pretty flower-garden in front, and yard, well of good water, vegetable garden, &c., at the rear.
☞ The above is a capital residence, in a beautiful retired neighbourhood, a few yards from Cleveland-street, and close to the gate entrance of Mr. Baptist's Gardens. The house is strongly built, and in good order; the rooms very large, and plastered inside, and papered.
This property will be sold without any reserve, and is a most desirable investment, in a rapidly improving locality.
Intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect it prior to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Prints.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oliver Cromwell, ——, master, from London, damaged by sea water.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THIS DAY (Friday), 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, on account of whom it may concern,
The following goods, ex Oliver Cromwell, ——, master, from London, damaged by sea water.
B¼ 6¼—44 pieces 5-4 madder prints, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto, much ditto
7 — 2 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
48 ditto ditto, sound
8 — 2 ditto ditto, slightly
48 ditto ditto, sound
8¼7½—14 ditto ditto, much
35 ditto ditto, slightly
10—20 ditto ditto, ditto
30 ditto ditto, much
12—14 ditto ditto, ditto
26 ditto ditto, slightly
13—30 ditto ditto, ditto
14— 2 ditto ditto, ditto
48 ditto ditto, sound.
§18—41 ditto ditto, slightly
9 ditto ditto, much.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
173 Packages New Goods,
Ex Oliver Cromwell and Indiaman.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
173 packages of new goods, ex Oliver Cromwell and Indiaman, consisting of
Gents' black shooting coats
Ditto ditto office ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto walking ditto
Ditto rich shawl vests
Ditto ditto silk ditto
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto sporting ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Black cloth ditto
Driving coats
Drab Devon ditto
Old mole trousers
Fancy bandanas
Ditto [illegible]
Black ditto
Ariel ties
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge shirts
Brown cotton hose and half-hose
Lambswool and merino ditto ditto
Ditto ditto shirts and pants
Hats
Caps
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 81, and 90-inch sheetings
Bolted [illegible]
Ditto jaconets
Millers' [illegible]
Book ditto
Cotton cords
8-4 and 9-4 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Veiled ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Ladies' Reticules
Fancy Bags, &c., &c.
To Fancy Dealers, Drapers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
7 cases velvet bags, &c., &c., &c.
Terms as usual.

Ribbons
Bonnets, &c., &c.
To Milliners, Drapers, and Haberdashers.

THIS DAY, the 30th,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
[illegible] ribbons
[illegible] ditto
[illegible] ditto
[illegible] shapes
[illegible] ditto
[illegible], &c.
Terms at sale.

[illegible]
To [illegible], [illegible], and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 30th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
[illegible] black silk hats
[illegible] ditto [illegible] hats
[illegible] ditto [illegible].
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
Boots and Shoes.
Just landed from Oliver Cromwell.
All first-class Goods, suited to the wants of the [illegible].

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On MONDAY, 2nd of August, at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, without any reserve,
125 trunks boots and shoes.
From first-class manufacturers, and all seasonable goods.
No detailed list will be published, as the goods will be open the morning of sale.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated makers, Messrs. Peale and Co., and Homan and Co.
98 Trunks and Packages.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
98 packages Peale's and Homan's boots and shoes.
Ex Oliver Jordan and Oliver Cromwell.
All seasonable goods, manufactured expressly for shipment to this colony, comprising
Men's enamelled riding boots, C.S. and S.B.
Ditto ditto napoleons, ditto ditto
Ditto grain ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto best calf wellingtons, C.S. and S.B.
Ditto ditto, bevil B.
Ditto ditto prince georges, C.S. and S.B.
Ditto ditto enamelled golosbed memel top boots, C.S. B.S.
Ditto ditto patent ditto kid, B.S.
Ditto (all) ditto B.S. boots, C.S.
Ditto memel top calf golosbed boots, C.S. B.S.
Ditto ditto, M.S. ditto
Ditto kip watertights, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, hob-nailed
Ditto calf bluchers, H.B. bradded
Ditto ditto, double soles
Ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto ditto, hob-nailed
Ditto best enamelled balmorals, bradded
Youths' and boys' calf prince georges, bradded, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto bluchers ditto, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel top enamel golosbed boots, F.S., 10-4
Ditto ditto calf, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto kip bluchers, rough bradded, 10-4
Women's cloth patent golosbed B.S. boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto, springs, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, to lace, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto ditto cordovan, B.S., T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, lace, ditto
Ditto enamelled slippers, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, cordovan, ditto, ditto
Ditto leather lace boots, lined leather, T.P.H.
Ditto cashmere boots, B.S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto coloured cashmere ditto, B.S. and to lace
Girls' cloth boots, patent golosbed, B.S., 6-13, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, to button, 6-13, ditto
Ditto coloured and black cashmere boots, B.S., 6-13
Ditto cordovan lace boots, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto ditto balmoral, T.P.H., 6-13
Children's coloured cashmere boots, B.S., 2-5
Ditto ditto morocco balmorals, 2-5
Ditto patent strap shoes
Ditto ditto shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto ditto, straps, mock lace.

LEATHER, at 2 o'clock.
Bathurst kip and sole
Colonial calfskins, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Horticulturists, Nurserymen, Florists, and others.

Choice collection of about 1000 Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Fig, Cherry, Peach, &c., &c. Also, Flowering Plants and Shrubs in every variety.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
A first-class lot of valuable plants, trees, flowers, shrubs, &c., as above.
N.B.—The above belong to a first-class nurseryman, and will be removed from the nursery on Friday morning by 9 o'clock to the auctioneer's mart.
☞ Warranted true to name, and guaranteed as good as in the colony.
The above will be numbered, and sold in lots to suit purchasers, without slightest reserve.

In the Court of Requests for the City and District of Sydney.
Hilge v. Thomas, Davis v. Thomas.
To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the goods and chattels of the above named defendant, consisting of piano, clock, and household furniture, &c., will be sold by public auction, by Mr. H. D. COCKBURN, Pitt and Park streets, in the city of Sydney, THIS DAY, the 30th of July, at 12 o'clock at noon, by virtue of executions issued out of said Court, unless previously satisfied.
CHARLES G. J. BRYAN, Bailiff.

To Dairymen and others.
☞ At Campbelltown, Burns' Hotel,
On THURSDAY, the 5th of August, 1858.

Important Sale of
Springing Heifers
Milch Cows, and
Store Cattle.
Without the least reserve.

THOMAS DAWSON is favoured with instructions from John Antill, Esq., Picton, to sell by auction, at Campbelltown, on THURSDAY, August 5th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
50 springing heifers and broken-in cows, all on the eve of calving.
These cattle are especially selected to meet the present requirements of the market, and are all from the famous dairy herd of the proprietor.
☞ The attention of the Sydney trade and private families is particularly directed to this sale.
, The train leaves Sydney at 10 a.m.
Terms, cash.

Six Choice Building Allotments fronting the Great Southern Road, at Berrima.

JAMES POWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, on the ground, at 12 o'clock,
90 years' lease of six valuable allotments of the Berrima Glebe, from 75 to 80 rods each.
These lots are admirably situated for building purposes, particularly as roadside lots are not to be got at any reasonable price.
For terms and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, where a plan of the lots are on view.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 23rd.
[illegible] v. CHERRY.
[illegible] v. [illegible].

ON FRIDAY, the 30th day of July instant, at [illegible] at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) of [illegible] in and of all the defendant's properties of the [illegible], [illegible], Sydney; [illegible], by lease, Liverpool-street, Sydney; and [illegible].

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN to move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees and Bankers.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Deserted Wives' and Children's Act amendment Bill:—The Legislative Assembly's Amendments on this Bill; to be considered in Committee.

Impounding Bill; second reading.

Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill; second reading.

Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill; third reading.

Sillitoe's Trust Bill; second reading.

Graduates of British Universities Bill; adoption of the report.

Articles of Food Inspection Bill; to be further considered in committee.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Common Lodging Houses Bill; adoption of the report.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, City, Suburban, and Country Properties:—Surry Hills, Cottage and about One Quarter of an Acre of Land, close to Baptist's Garden; Glebe, Two small Houses in Francis-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel; Graigend, Upper William-street, Two Villa Sites, adjoining Graigend Grounds; St. Leonard's, North Shore, choice Site adjoining the Church of England School, Union-street; Lapstone Hill, Sixty-two Acres on the Bathurst Road, near the Pilgrim's Inn; George's River, Four Farms, adjoining Caffrey's 200-acre Farm; Camden, Two Blocks of Land, Village of Elderslie, on the Southern Road.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At the Wharf, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, Cedar Pleasure Boat; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Flour, Maize, Bran, Oaten and Lucerne Hay, Three-bushel Bags.

MESSRS. JONES AND CO.—At their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Worthington and Robinson's Ale, Byass' Bottled Ale, Wines, Spirits; at 1 o'clock, a Theatrical Wardrobe.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Rice, Shell Almonds, Eleme Raisins, Whips, Beading, Sugars, Coffee, Preserved Oysters, and General Oilmen's Stores, and Damaged Sauces, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Gold Bearing and Chinese Goods, &c.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hysonskin, Candles, Manila Coffees, Colonial Soap, Sugar, Oilmen's Stores, Wines, Spirits, and Beer, damaged Ling Fish, Beer.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, damaged Chimney Glasses, &c., &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Guns, Combs, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Hansom's Safety Cab, Cab Phaeton, Gigs, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, a collection of about 1000 Fruit Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c.

MR. F. RISHWORTH.—On the Premises, corner of Market-lane and Goulburn-street East, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture, Groceries, Drapery, Show Glasses, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At the rear of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers' Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Surplus Stores, ex Castilian, Suet, Biscuit, Lime Juice, Preserved Meat, Paint Brushes, Chest Locks, &c.

MR. W. NEWELL.—On the premises, 14, Macquarie-place, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. F. BRADLY.—On the Premises, White Swan Inn, Shepherd's Paddock, at 11 o'clock, Fixtures, Bar Fittings, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Ladies' Reticules, Fancy Bags, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Haberdashery, damaged Prints, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Piano, Clock, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, all the Right, Title, and Interest in different Properties in Sydney.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—An adjourned special general meeting of members took place last evening—Mr. W. T. Cape in the chair. About ninety were present. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting as being that of further discussing Mr. Dyer's motion, "That this meeting agree in the propriety of the resolution passed by the general committee, to effect necessary repairs and alterations in the present building, and hereby sanction the raising of a sum of money not exceeding £2000, for the purpose of carrying out these alterations and improvements without delay." Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. Hawthorne, "That this meeting decline the resolution made with reference to certain proposed alterations in the present building." The previous meeting having been adjourned on the motion of Mr. Gleadall, it was right that that gentleman should be called upon to open the meeting. The amendment had been valuable so far, in leading to discussion, but it would not be sufficient to conduct them through this meeting, because it was simply a negative, and their business must be something affirmative. Mr. Bailey requested that the meeting might be favoured with the reading of the report which was brought up by the sub-committee on this matter last year, so that it might be known what were the opinions then entertained. He was given to understand they were very dissimilar from those now set forth, and thought the meeting ought to be informed on that point. Other members urged the same request, and the report in question was read. The chairman took occasion to express the opinion that the committee, by its popular mode of election, represented the body of members very fully. It was desirable they should attend to the object before them, and not complicate it with a variety of discussions as to what had been done in former years. After again referring to the resolutions, he called upon some member to rise who had not spoken previously, seeing that the mover of the adjournment was not present. Mr. Douglas had been one of those who last year voted for a new building, but things were very much altered for the worse since then, and money could not now be raised to the extent that it could have been then. His present belief was that the site of their building would become more and more valuable to the institution year by year. It might be required for a railway terminus, (a laugh) and he thought it would make a very good one. But, to go to the question of the desirability of a new building. He thought they ought to be very thankful for the one they had got. But some people were very hard to please. He saw nothing the matter with this building if it was put in proper repair. He certainly would like a new building as much as any one; but those who were so very desirous of one ought to show where the money was to come from. The great fault of this building was the "saltpetring" and dampness of the walls. This "saltpetring" came from the materials, and any bad ventilation or want of light would bring it out, and if they got more light and ventilation, they would get rid of the evil and have as good a building as could be desired. There was certainly one objection. In building the library as proposed, if the site was damp, the library would be liable to the same damp as now exists. He had thought that, without venturing so far as to say he was a judge, that a building in the front carried out to the rails would be desirable for a library. However, he did not think they could do better than the committee had proposed, namely, to make the best of the place, and they ought to feel glad they had such a place. He believed that if they repaired it thoroughly, they might make it as good as any new building they could get. Mr. Pennington said, having taken an active part in connection with the institution in former days, he might be excused for saying a few words in reference to it. He must admit he was one of the committee who supported the view of Mr. Dyer, that was, to do their best to this building, instead of doing that which was as far from being realised as ever. The report which had been read had annexed to it a lengthy resolution for the purpose of forming district committees to get funds to carry out the desired object, but he believed those district committees were never formed, and no funds were raised. In the meantime the institution was actually perishing for want of food. They had not got a library fit for the institution. When he joined there were not 300 members, now there was nearly a thousand; they had been patching, instead of making the improvements long ago. He did not think they would at the present time get a new building, and he was decidedly of opinion they should take the prudent course, and make the present building as available as they could, and make the funds available for the usefulness of the institution—its library, in particular, ought to be one of their first and most prominent objects of consideration; and, before they could do that, they must have a proper repository for their books. He thought they were now in a position to act, having obtained the necessary powers from the Legislature. Mr. Cox said, had Mr. Gleadall been present, he would have been able to explain that the proposition was one of the most absurd that could be conceived. About a year ago they were called upon to consider the propriety of erecting a new building, and that was decided to be done, and now the plan of Mr. Dyer was to mortgage the building for £2000, and make some improvements in the back yard. [Mr. Pennington: I can correct that, for I believe I had as much to do with it as Mr. Dyer. Mr. Cox continued:] The members had been requested to examine the plans, and he had done so, for his own part. Now he did not hear any of the masters of the classes complaining about the class rooms; he believed their accommodation was sufficient. Then as to the library. If it was cleared of the rubbish, and some extra shelves were put in it, there would be room enough for a number of new volumes to be introduced. He proceeded to further state his views of the practicability of a successful appeal to the public generally in aid of a new building, if it should be thought necessary.—Mr. Binnie spoke in favour of the decision arrived at by the committee in contemplating the improvement of the present building. The charge of inconsistency which had been made against the committee did them injustice. They had tried to do one thing, and having found it impracticable, they had tried to do the next best thing, and had shown they were anxious to regard the best interests of the institution. He came there simply to promote the welfare of an institution of which he was an humble member, and he hoped the meeting would show by their almost unanimous expression of opinion that they were resolved not to allow any expression of party faction. That institution owed all its prosperity to Mr. Dyer, and he did hope the members of the institution would show their opinion by adopting the resolution.—Mr. Dyer said he should very much prefer that his name should be left out in reference to this matter, feeling he had only done what he considered to be his duty. His thoughts had been earnestly devoted to the prosperity of the institution, and he should not take it that any one opposing this plan was personally opposed to himself.—The Chairman thought it desirable to be understood that the plan was not Mr. Dyer's, though it happened to be his motion. The proposal came from the general committee.—Mr. Benjamin Rhodes would like to know if the building would be worth £2000 more after that sum had been spent upon it? He was for a new building — something plain and neat; they did not want anything Tuscan, or Corinthian, or Ionic, or composite; but we were told we must have a building of granite, to keep the "saltpetery" from coming in, which was monstrous. No granite there! He had faith in the committee. The plan came from them disinterestedly and honestly, and no doubt they would see the money well spent. But they could not think of spending it on an old building. They must have a plain, substantial building, and £25 each would never hurt any of them. (Cheers.) But if they were to have any addition to this building, let it be in the front, and then they would have so much of a good new building, and this was a consideration that should be taken and thought over carefullly. Two thousand pounds would go a good long way in building a substantial stone front. He was a builder, and he would say they could not make a good building out of a bad one. There were buildings which he could point out in this city that had had as much expended over them as a new building would have cost. If they began to patch this building, they would not get satisfaction for their money.—Mr. Cassens cordially approved of the proposition to raise £2000 for the improvement of the present building. He thought it desirable, also, that the sum to be expended should not exceed that amount, and that a guarantee ought to be secured for the fulfilment of the contract, in the event of its being undertaken.—Mr. W. B. Allen spoke at some length, chiefly in support of the views that had been expressed by Mr. Rhodes.—The Rev. G. A. Stanley said no person more than himself could wish to see fine architecture, but no person would more object to see a fine front and shabby sides and back; but there was something more important than that. The great work of the School of Arts was not outside but inside, and he thought that the plan, as proposed, would contribute very materially to increase the number of their members as well as their accommodation. He thought it taking too gloomy a view to assume that they could not get an adequate increase of members. The library he regarded as one of the most important things, and then the reading-room next. He did not see what was to prevent their adopting the present plan, which would improve the front as well as other parts of the building. An important part of the plan was that the site should be thoroughly drained. They were assured that the walls and the foundation were sound. He wanted the walls plastered; and as to the back part of the building, he thought there was great waste of space. He trusted that in the course of years they would have what would be a credit to the city; but they must creep before they walked. It was evident, however, that unless they did something to improve the present building, they would soon have no place at all. Let them do all that they were able to do.—Mr. Aaron expressed himself as being decidedly opposed to laying out money on an old building, and was not quite satisfied upon the impracticability of a new building; this building, it appeared to him, could not be made either convenient or comfortable, though it might be made more healthy, if it was found really impracticable to carry out the original object, he would incline to the opinion that they should erect a new front, with a view to future enlargements. He was afraid if they began to pull the old building about, they would find a heavy work upon their hands.—Mr. Illidge, though he favoured the project mooted by the committee, moved, in deference to the opinions of gentlemen, an amendment to the effect that a new front should constitute the main feature of any improvements to be adopted. He afterwards, however, withdrew it. Messrs. Blackman, R. B. Cooke, Peek, Reid, Israel, Bradridge, Bailey, Macintosh, Stewart, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length, variously in support of the views expressed by the previous speakers, and at some stages of the proceedings the manifestations were anything but conducive to harmony of action. Two motions for adjournment resulted in divisions; the second of which took place after ten o'clock, and issued in an adjournment to next Thursday evening; the ostensible purpose being to enable the members fully to acquaint themselves with the proposed alterations.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.—In our report of the division on this bill on Wednesday, in the Legislative Council, there is an error in stating that the majority of thirteen there enumerated was against Mr. Holden's motion for a second reading to-morrow (Thursday). That majority, in which Mr. Holden's own name appears, consisted of the noes on Mr. Isaac's motion for reading the bill *that day six months*. Mr. Holden's motion was afterwards put and lost without a division, and the bill then referred to a select committee as stated in our report. The ground on which Mr. Holden desired to proceed to the second reading, without awaiting the report of a select committee (the proposal appointing which he had originally intended to vote) was, that the great majority of the House evidently agreed on the necessity of *regulation*, and the expediency of raising the necessary expenses by *some* impost on the Chinese—differing only on the question of *exclusion*; and requiring further evidence only on the *latter* point. He thought, therefore, that they should go on with the bill, and amend it in committee of the whole with reference to the former object; and that even if these amendments were attended with difficulties as to their power to meddle with a money bill, it would be better to ignore them, for the purpose of indicating what the House was actually prepared to agree to; and leave the matter of technical privilege to be considered elsewhere.

ROCKY RIVER.—July 21.—Those who had a sufficient stock of patience and perseverance to remain at the new rush to Mount Welsh seem now to be reaping the fruit of these two great requisites in a gold digger's life, one party getting as high as 2 ozs. to the load. The Messrs. Gullidge are earning fair wages, and expect to have their winter's work there. Their washing stuff is fully 15 inches in thickness, while Rooks and Young, the original discoverers, are making a canny stroke. Under the able superintendence of "Towney," their claims are wrought in a very workmanlike manner. Doherty's party, who are sluicing the debris of the Kentucky Creek, are well remunerated for their work. Clendenning and Leitch are after making extensive preparations for sluicing from top to bottom the banks of the Rocky below Grady's hut. It was here Frank Kelly bagged £50 worth of gold in three weeks. These enterprising men hope that Kelly has not extracted all the gold, and hope to get a share of the "yellow-man" as a remuneration for the great labour expended in blasting a race to convey away their tailings. Messrs. Foot and Co.'s second tunnel on Mount Jones is now far into the hill. Heretofore it has not paid the expenses of working, but I am informed by Mr. Grant, the engineer, that the stuff is now improving. Yesterday I read a letter from Boonoo Boonoo, and another from Fairfield. At the former place little gold was being found; at the latter, parties were doing well, the writer earning about £8 per week. The meeting held on Monday evening for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the influx of Chinamen into this country, and for their expulsion from the gold fields, was a bumper—Mr. Williams' large saloon being choke full. When I arrived I could not even get my nose in. The number present must have exceeded 200, which goes far to show the strong feeling entertained against the presence of so many pig-tailed Asiatic heathens on our gold-field. The gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions gave John Chinaman a severe handling. The petition is a lengthy document, and fully explains our grievances. The language may be looked upon by some as strong, but great dangers require strong measures. It is to be entrusted to Mr. Parkes for presentation, the diggers having lost all confidence in the hon. gentlemen who misrepresent them in the Assembly, and which must be remembered at the next election.—Gold, £3 15s. per oz.—*Armidale Express.*

NELSON WORKING MAN'S SHEEP ASSOCIATION.—From the last report of the above-named association, for the year ending 30th June, we quote the following:—On the 31st December next, the property of your association will probably be as follows:—2943 sheep of all ages and sexes; 1624 acres of freehold land at the Lake run; the goodwill of the run; the homestead thereon; 55 acres of land in Wai-iti Valley; and about £340 in cash.—*Examiner.*

ST. LAWRENCE CHORAL SOCIETY.—This young but talented society gave another of their open, or visitors' nights on Wednesday evening, in the Christ Church Schoolroom, which, considering the inclement state of the weather, was well attended. The programme, a secular one, was very well executed—we particularly noticed Linley's Madrigal "Let me careless," Hullah's Fireside song "O never fear," Callcott's glee "The May Fly," and a quartet by Storace, "Five times by the Taper's Light" as having been rendered with much taste. Some of the Christ Church chorister boys sang Bononcini's beautiful round "Sweet is the Breath of Morning" in a praiseworthy manner; Purcell's glee "Dame Durden" was pleasingly sung and most enthusiastically encored, the fairer portion of the audience enjoyed the "Jack Kissed Polly" part of the glee. Great credit is due to Mr. Stanley, the conductor.

BELGIAN CONSULATE.—Robert Phillips, Esq., has been appointed by the Belgian Consul-General, Martial Cloquet, Esq., to act as Consul for that nation, in Sydney.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, hatters, outfitters, and others, to the continued sale of new drapery goods, made-up clothing, hats, caps, damaged prints, &c., at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

SURPLUS STORES, ex Castilian.—A large quantity of first-class stores will be sold this day, Friday, by R. Muriel, promptly at half-past 10 o'clock, at the rear of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers stores, Circular Quay. All classes of buyers are invited to attend.—ADV.

MAITLAND ANNUAL RACES.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

THE Annual Races commenced yesterday, upon the usual course. The day was threatening, but beyond a few slight showers no rain fell. A cold and sharp westerly wind, however, made many persons shiver, and the sun was obscured throughout the day. Notwithstanding these unfavourable appearances, and the fatigues of the previous day's exertions, a goodly number of persons assembled on the course at an early hour. It was estimated that at one time nearly 2000 persons were gathered together; the arrival of an extra train, densely crowded, about noon, increasing the number.

The racing throughout may be said to have been excellent, and quite realised expectations.

Several matches took place at the close. Below we give a brief notice of the running. At twelve the horses started for—

FIRST RACE.—The Maiden Plate of 130 sovereigns, for all maiden horses at the time of entrance; distance: 1½ mile. The winner of the first heat to receive 100 sovereigns. A second heat, same distance, to be run for 30 sovereigns by the beaten horses not distanced in the first heat; the winner of which to be considered second horse in the race.

	1st heat.	2nd heat.
Mr. C. Brackenreg's ns. b. f. Helena, 3 years (Flinn)	1	0
C. H. Roberts's rn. g. Swindler, 3 years (Driscoll)	2	1
W. Eaton's b. f. Tosseanna, 4 years	3	2
W. Tinkler's br. g. Superb, 3 years	5	3
R. Turner's Credit, 4 years	4	dr.

Betting if anything in favour of Swindler, but no inclination to lay odds to any amount was manifested. The start was good. Swindler jumped off with the lead, followed by Credit, Tosseanna, and Helena, Superb in the rear, a position which he contrived to keep throughout. The roan led the whole way round; on passing the stand, however, Helena was making play, and it became evident that "Daddy," profiting by last year's experience, meant to have a tussle for first place, and, as we predicted, she showed in front. Rapidly passing Credit, she challenged the roan, and a sharp and exciting struggle ensued. From the distance both riders used whalebone and steel. The excitement was great, and, amidst shouting of "Helena has it," the filly came in a winner by a good neck, Tosseanna a bad third. A complaint was made by "Daddy" that Driscoll hit him with his whip. When questioned it was said to be an accident, and the charge not being pressed, the matter dropped. Time, 3 minutes. Second heat: Three only started, Credit being drawn. Tosseanna led off, the roan second, Superb last. This order was maintained round; coming by the stand Swindler closed on her, and a capital race took place. The roan gained on the filly rapidly, and after a sharp tussle, came in a winner by about one length and a half.

SECOND RACE.—The Maitland Town Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses, weight for age; 2¼ miles; one event; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. J. Tait's ch. m. Zoe, aged (Cutts)	1
Logan's b. g. Orlando, 5 yrs	2
Otto Baldwin's b. g. Camerton	3
J. Tait's blk. m. Zingari, aged	4

Betting: 50 to 25 and 30, the field against Camerton; and previous to starting, 5 to 3. Zoe was declared to win. The start was capital. Zoe showed in front, followed by Orlando, Camerton, and the black mare last. This order was kept the whole way round, Orlando sticking close to the mare, and Camerton following. The second time round, before passing the white house, Snell was flogging Camerton. Orlando still stuck close to Zoe, and in the rush home, both jockeys were flogging. Zoe however kept ahead, and came in a winner by a neck and a half.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunter River Stakes of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; weight for age; 1½ mile heats; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes.

Mr. Logan's b. g. Little John, 6 years (Driscoll)	...	...	1
J. Driscoll's ch. g. Prince, 5 years	...	...	2
J. Tait's blk. m. Zingari, aged	...	...	dr.

Zingari was drawn, as she was unwell. Betting all in favour of Prince. Little John took the lead and maintained it for some distance, closely pursued by Prince. The running throughout was good and exciting. Down the run home it was impossible to say which was first. Little John was pronounced by the judge to be the winner by a head. Time, 2 minutes 58 seconds. Second heat: After three attempts both started together. Prince piloted round and kept the lead throughout. Little John at intervals improving his position, but was unable to catch the chesnut. Prince came in a winner by nearly four lengths hard held. Time, 3 minutes 2 seconds. Third Heat: Prince again took the lead, keeping ahead from the stand; Little John here put on steam, and when round at the starting point cleverly collared and passed Prince, who, when challenged, increased his speed. A capital run home ensued, both jockeys using whalebone and steel with vigour. Little John's girths broke at the white house. Prince came in a winner by hardly a length. Some words ensued; Baker, Little John's rider, complained that Driscoll kept striking his horse on the head with the whip, and in the course of his remarks made use of improper language. On the other hand, Driscoll asserted that Baker ran him up against a post. The matter was not enquired into, but the stewards reprimanded Baker.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hack Race of 20 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added; for all horses that never started for any public prize (hack stakes excepted); 1½ mile, one event; weight for age.

Mr. Tinkler's Favourite, 5 years	1
W. Eaton's Jane, aged	2
A. Cobcroft's Rover, aged	3
J. Clift's Chatsworth, aged	0
Canvin's Colonel, aged	0
Nicholson's Kato, 3 years	0

Rover was protested against, on the ground that he had run for an advertised prize at Singleton. The race was a very good one. All started off in a ruck, and nearly all round three and four were abreast. Favourite won very cleverly, and her rider showed much tact. She was afterwards put up by auction, but was not sold.

STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—£36,000 per annum from the Mauritius! What does New South Wales say to this? And only from Aden thence! Well may the exclamation be heard from various mouths, as they add, they are plucky people in that very small island. They want their business well done, therefore they do not wish it done otherwise than under the remuneration of a proper subsidy. The people of the Mauritius have gone about the business in a practical way in order to success.

Events point significantly to the Southern metropolis to take timely action. Conjectures, doubtless, are prolific at such a time as this; but facts stare us in the face, and stubborn things they are. Shareholders can do a great deal, as the recent decision of the New Hunter River Company have shown, where, not only the intention of the directors, but their acts, have been entirely revoked and recalled.

It may turn out true that the shareholders of the Royal Mail Company have repudiated the amalgamation with the E. and A. Royal Mail Company. The loss of £200,000, in so short a period, has a startling appearance, and does not invite strongly to an union of the two companies.

The Oneida and the Tasmania, at Glasgow, towards the end of March—the former in Tod and M'Gregor's dock, getting quietly dismantled, and the latter getting in machinery in the river, favours the assertion that the directors of the Royal Mail Company were waiting the expected decision of the shareholders. If such is the case, it is possible that no more mails will come from Suez. For the Royal Mail Company, having no stake in the matter, will at once withdraw, and the E. and A. Company have no funds. Hence to save the price of the coals from Suez to Sydney, and from the latter home, is a very great consideration. Take the Australasian, for instance. The contract steaming time from Suez, 996 hours, and 100 tons per day, her minimum rate, gives 4150 tons, say at £2 per ton, £8300. Allow 60 days going home, coals on board at 25s. per ton, £7500. Total for coals alone, £15,800. Should the European come next month with both mails, and not arrive till the 16th, as is expected, then we shall be three months behind in answering our letters, that is, supposing she returns with the September mails.

It is well that our Government are alive to the importance of the Panama route, for it is evident that, until this is set a going, we will not have anything like regularity.

What the Honorable Charles Cowper said in the House, on the evening of the railway grant, about the railway to Melbourne and the steamers to Panama, is of immense importance to Australia, and to New South Wales in particular. When this is completed, great will be the advantages to both places; and Sydney, as it seems intended it should be, will continue to be the London of the South—the port of arrival and departure. In process of time the railway will be extended to Adelaide, and Western Australia, the latter of which, with Sydney, will be the termini, and thus the sea voyage round the south of Australia will be avoided.

The telegraph from England to New York, now laying down, and from New York to Panama (already to Texas if not further), will give us, say thirty days' intelligence from Britain, together with our letters, in fifty odd days.

What Company can give us the most complete line? All informed on the point say the Cunard. What Company can bring it into operation with the least possible delay? The Cunard. "Pacific," in his letter in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 9th instant, showed that they have thirty-five steamers in their noble fleet, three or four of which they could easily send round for the Panama service at once. Captain Small said that their mode of meeting the growing requirements of the trade, is not to increase the size of their vessels, but the number, say once a month, once a fortnight, once a week. The American line they have brought to once a week, and the gun, announcing the American steamer in Liverpool, is looked for to an hour. Why not Australia, under their good management, in such a favourable position? The Pacific ocean from Panama to Sydney is not so unlikely as the boisterous Atlantic. And to have such a climax, our Government may well give a handsome subsidy. No money could be laid out to better advantage. Add all the subsidies that have been given for the last ten years, to little purpose, and see what a substantial subsidy could be given, and yet leave a good rest besides. To calculate the individual losses in *toto*, through the irregularity of postal lines for these years, is impossible: it must be enormous.

Before the House rises, if need be, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary may bring the question before the Assembly, and New South Wales, the land of gold, can show that the duly estimates the importance of regular postal communication with Britain equally with the sweet little island, the Mauritius. Why should we follow always in the rearward? We ought to take the van, not only by age, but by natural position on this great continent. The noble harbour, so suited for the port of arrival and departure, where is a superior to Port Jackson in all the world? A medium between the equator and the cold south, has many favourable points as well in its favour.

ATLANTIC.

July 29th.

OUR DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The state of our present harbour defences, their capability for use, and the military force of the country, is beginning to occupy the attention of the public. I must confess that I did not regard with much favour the Volunteer Corps, lately disbanded; my objections to that body were not, however, of a personal nature. I have not, and never had, any doubt that the gentlemen who joined the corps would in the hour of need prove themselves true descendants of their patriotic and courageous ancestors; but it was confined to gentlemen alone, or persons of good means: the bone and sinew of the country was partially excluded, owing to the cost of the uniform in the first place, and the exclusiveness which appeared to attach to that uniform in the second place. These two circumstances, I am satisfied, operated most fatally to the success of the experiment. What we want, if we are to have a volunteer force which, as well from efficiency as numbers, shall become effective, and fit to offer something like a successful opposition to an invader, is an easy and *cheap* mode of enrolment. Let the Government supply arms; let the uniform, at all events for the Rifles and Artillery, be of such material as shall come within the means at the disposal of the labourer and mechanic, and even in the Cavalry give the sturdy carter a chance of occasionally turning himself into a dragoon, and his powerful animal into a war-horse. The service will then become popular, and a force would be raised confident in its power, and possessing the confidence of the country. One thing, however, should be carefully kept in view, the disposal of the patronage. In place of effeminate *beaux*, or imbecile and infirm remains of what might fifty years ago have been good soldiers, the command should be given to thorough disciplinarians—men in the full possession of manly vigour—men who would lead their divisions to emulate themselves, and ensure by their example the respect of the force. This for the beginning; so soon as a volunteer proved himself fit for command, no matter who or what he is, if a post be vacant, give it to the best man; but let all start from the same point, and merit and efficiency be the only roads to promotion. There is no mistake about it,—if England should be involved in a war with any other great maritime power, we shall have in a great measure to depend upon ourselves for protection, and the sooner we learn the art of self-defence, in a military sense, the better.

Yours, obediently,

YOUNG AUSTRALIA.

THE GOAT AND COW NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Observing, in this morning's *Herald*, a notice, authorising persons to destroy goats found in inclosed places in the Sydney district, I am induced to ask if it applies also to the Hamlets, and whether cows may also be treated in the same manner? They are by far the more dangerous animals, and do much more damage.

Near my residence there are some half-dozen of these beasts continually straying into a narrow lane, making it at times impassable to women and children, and at night quite dangerous to any one by reason of their lying down right across the path; many persons have fallen over them on dark nights. The danger in the day may be imagined when I inform you that my wife is still an invalid, and I fear likely to be, from a fright caused by her being followed down this lane by a cow which a dog was chasing.

Now, may a person impound cows thus found straying? and is he empowered to destroy them if found on the premises?

Your reply will much oblige,

BALMAIN.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

FOR the second or third time within a few years, a vague apprehension prevails of hostile intentions on the part of the Government of France. The Emperor has raised his army from 500,000 to 600,000 men. He has also called into active service a large body of seamen, and is increasing the strength of his navy far beyond the ordinary requirements of a military Power. These measures, however, though suspicious, especially when the finances are low, and when fresh expenditure would be naturally avoided, might be explained by reference to the inveterate military vanity of the French people, and the general tendencies of that "Napoleonic idea" of which the Emperor is the present impersonation. But the construction, which appears to be going on, of large vessels adapted for landing troops, of great steam power and with shot-proof sides, seems to point so directly towards an intended visit of amity to some neighbouring maritime friend, that our Government will probably think it desirable to inquire the destination of the armament of which those vessels are to form a part. They will receive in return abundance of assurances and caresses. Meantime they have had what the papers of the Peace-at-any-price party call the "recklessness" to take measures for providing the nucleus of an efficient Channel Fleet. It is impossible not to feel some satisfaction at seeing this duty fall to the lot of the very politicians who have been most forward in inducing the country to risk everything on the good faith and personal amity of Napoleon III.

Louis Napoleon might, or might not, be the "Saviour of Society," the "Modern Augustus," the "Messiah of Order," the "Master spirit of the age." What was quite certain was that, for the purposes of his ambition, he was capable of violating, with every circumstance of deliberation and perfidy, the most solemn engagement that could be laid on the faith and honour of a man. Such being the case, a prudent nation, however fond it might be of lions, would prefer not to put its head into this particular lion's mouth. The lion now seems to be wagging his tail, and the question is, whether he is going to bite our head off. It is exceedingly difficult, and indeed impossible, to say—asseverations to the contrary being under the circumstances of the case rather the reverse of reassuring. A Commonwealth may be an irritable and troublesome, but it can hardly be a treacherous, neighbour. Its wrath against you gathers, not silently and secretly beneath the mask of cordial affection, but with all the outward and visible signs of effervescence and with loud premonitory clamour. You have always the fairest warning and the fairest opportunity of making up the difference if it is possible to do so, and if not, of preparing for the conflict. Moreover, in a Commonwealth there is always a minority humane or factious enough to raise its voice on the side of peace. But a despot, wielding in his single hand the whole military power of a great nation, may, if he is of a close and astute turn of mind, waft you the kiss of peace in the morning, and launch upon you the havoc of war under the shades of the ensuing night. The mere change of the French Government from a constitutional monarchy or a republic to a military despotism—at which a certain party among us were so much delighted, independently of the character of the particular despot—produced an increase of danger to this country, entailing probably an additional expenditure of two or three millions a year. The best symptom in the present posture of affairs is the healthy eruption of hatred towards this country which is still allowed to break out in the wretched remnant of the old free Press.

Louis Napoleon can be under no mistake as to the probable result to his own throne, and that of his son, of a war in which England, fighting for existence, would place an energetic Government at her head, and appeal to the *revolutionary* party throughout Europe. He and his Ministers, no doubt, are well aware that our army is now numerically weak, and that there is a difficulty in finding volunteer seamen enough to man the fleet; but they must also be aware that a French invasion would convert every landsman into a soldier, and send every seaman on board a man-of-war. The chance of a great army against a great nation has been tried before now, between a less powerful nation than England and a better commanded army than that of Napoleon III.—not to mention the naval element of the calculation. It is highly improbable that the Emperor will play so desperate a card except in that extremity of domestic danger to which, so long as the army is true to him, he will not come. That the bulk of the army itself will demand war, whatever the Prætorian Guard may do, also seems improbable to those who know the real nature of the ordinary French conscript, sighing not for raids upon England, but for his paternal field. Even if the Emperor should come to his last card, it is by no means clear—especially since he has begun to coquet with Italian Liberalism—that he would not seek in Austria easier and more accessible triumphs for the Grand Army than are offered by the rough and rocky shores of Britain. Wherever he turns, he will find it a very different game from what it was when the fiery columns of the Revolution, led by Bonaparte and Moreau, scattered the decayed armies and decrepid generals of the old monarchies of Europe. We will say nothing of the unspeakable wickedness of a man who should ravage the fairest garden of modern civilization for the selfish purpose of strengthening his own usurped throne. It is not every heart that is touched by such considerations; and policy requires us to be prepared as if we had to deal with an ambition utterly uncontrolled by regard for humanity or by the fear of heaven.

It is impossible to say what effect the escape of Bernard has produced on the national mind in France; nor is it of the smallest consequence to know. The Emperor alone holds the issues of peace and war in his hands, uncontrolled by the feelings or the interests of the nation. The incident is a most unfortunate one. Few persons on the Continent will doubt the criminality of Bernard—a criminality unredeemed by the courage and self-devotion of Orsini; nor can we expect European opinion to abstain from pronouncing that English law has, in this instance, sheltered assassination. This untoward event is, however, the natural result of our original want of self-respect and fidelity to our national principles and institutions. Not content with acknowledging Louis Napoleon as the ruler of the French nation, we must needs fawn upon him personally; and our public men, and Lord Palmerston especially, were led to put themselves on terms with him which very naturally led to a forgetfulness of their real position and duties as the representatives of an independent nation. Hence the omission to answer Count Walewski's calumnious and impertinent despatch, and the astounding conduct of the late Government in proposing to alter the criminal law of this country at the dictation of a foreign sovereign. Hence, also, the publication in the *Moniteur* of the addresses of the French colonels—an attempt at intimidation which our unnatural, and as it was no doubt considered hypocritical, servility had too justly invited. Then the country, recovering with a start its self-respect and its consciousness of its free institutions, rushed into the opposite extreme. This is not the way to deal with a sensitive and dangerous neighbour; and the sooner we adopt, and teach our public men to adopt, a more dignified and consistent bearing towards a Government with which we cannot possibly have very genuine sympathy, and need have no ground of quarrel, the further removed we shall be from any future danger of French aggression.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—The quantity to hand this week is barely worth notice, prices nominally the same as last reported.

TALLOW is not as free of sale, the town trade having supplied their immediate wants, and the price offered for shipping parcels not meeting the expectations of sellers, only a portion of that brought forward was sold.

SHEEPSKINS were again in good supply, and the prices realised a little in advance of those obtained last week.

HIDES.—About 900 were offered, and were all sold at prices fully up to last quotations.

FREIGHTS to London—

Wool, ½d. to ⅝d. per lb.

Hides, 25s. to 30s. per ton

Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton

Oil, 75s. to 85s. per tun

Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅜ ditto by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 5¼	to	1 7¼
Fair to good	1 2		1 5½
Low to middling	1 0		1 3
Grease			none
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 5		1 1
Handwashed	Nominal.		
Scoured	Ditto		

TALLOW.			
Beef	£42 10 0	to	£45 0 0
Mutton	None.		0 0 0
Station tallow	40 0 0		56 0 0
Hides, each	0 4 6		0 18 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3		0 0 7½

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 29th July, 1858.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.—THURSDAY, JULY 29.—Tare actual; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Mixed, B over Y, 1 bale at 5¾d; handwashed, CB, 1 at 1s 3½d; grease, WS, 3 at 9¼d; fleece, JD, 1 at 11¾d. Sheepskins: 4 bundles 7½d; 3 ditto, GILL, 5¾d; 2 bales 7¼d; lot 7d; lot 7½d; 4 bundles 7¼d; 2 ditto 7¼d; lot 6½d; 1 bundle 6½d; 6 bales 8d; 6 ditto 7d; 9 ditto 7¼d; lot 7d. 2 bags wool 8d. Tallow: JAB, 1 cask 52s 3d; L, 2 casks 45s; ES, 10 ditto 43s 9d; TP, 2 ditto 46s; B, 3 ditto 43s; D, 2 ditto 46s; W, 5 ditto 57s; W, 7 ditto 55s 3d; B, 10 ditto 43s 6d; 8 ditto 51s; H, 4 ditto 42s 6d; 4 ditto 44s; 16 ditto 45s; 7 ditto 42s; 2 ditto 42s 9d. Oil: 1 cask neatsfoot 6s 6d. Hides: 5 at 11s, 7 at 11s 9d, 15 at 11s 6d, 15 at 10s 6d, 244 at 13s 1d, 82 at 12s 6d, 238 at 12s 9d, 51 at 11s 9d, 14 at 3s 9d, 58 at 12s 3d, 120 at 12s. Horns: Lot 26s 6d; lot 32s. Shank bones: 20 bags 8s 6d.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. MORT and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was only six bales, and prices are nominally the same as last week. The rates obtained were—Fleece, 11¾d.; handwashed, 1s. 3½d.; mixed grease, 9¼d.

SHEEPSKINS were in demand, and prices show a slight advance. About 4981 sheepskins were sold, at from 6d. to 8d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is not quite so firm, and shipping parcels were not so easily quitted as last week. Of the 100 casks offered 74 were sold at the following prices:—Beef, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; mutton, 57s.; station, 46s. to 52s. 3d.

HIDES continue firm—about 900 were sold, the greater portion of which brought 10s. 6d. to 13s. 1d.

HORNS, 26s. 6d. to 32s.; shank bones, 8s. 6d.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Grafton Steam Navigation Company was held to-day, at 12 o'clock. The report of the directors was considered satisfactory, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, with a bonus of 10s. per share, was declared.

The half-yearly general meetings of the shareholders of the following companies will be held to-morrow (this day):—Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, at half-past 1 o'clock. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 11 o'clock. Pyrmont Bridge Company, 2 o'clock. Australian Steam Navigation Company, at 3 o'clock.

The Woolloomooloo arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

A Government sale of Crown Lands was held this day, at the Land Sales' Room, Macquarie-street, at 11 o'clock. The attendance was very thin, and the bidding very slack. The following were the lots sold:—Lot 6, 2 acres 9 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, Town of Parramatta, upset price £50 per acre, W. Walton, £27 17s. Lot 7, 2 roods 26½ perches, L. Chapley, £33 6s. Lot 25, 2 roods 34½ perches, A. Moffitt, £35 15s. 8d. Lot 26, 2 roods 28½ perches, ditto, £33 18s. 2d. Lot 27, 2 roods 19 perches, ditto, £33. Lot 28, 2 roods, parish of Willoughby, town of St. Leonard's, J. G. Lennon, £25. Lot 30, 2 roods, W. Handsford, £25. Total amount of sale, £213 16s. 10d.

From China we have, via Melbourne, news to the 3rd of May. From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s circular, we extract the following:—

The rice market was drooping and depressed until the last few days, when a better demand arising, prices advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. from the lowest point. About 150,000 piculs of all descriptions have been sold at Canton at gradually improving rates, and the latest quotations are—for good cargo Bengal, 2 dollars 60 cents. to 2 dollars 75 cents., and Siam, 2 dollars 45 cents. to 2 dollars 55 cents. per picul. As, however, there is now an appearance of the rains commencing, it is doubtful if this rise will be maintained.

Shipments of tea from Canton are progressing with some activity, and a steady business has been done with little fluctuation in price. Buyers have taken 13 chops new and 62 chops old congou at 20 dollars to 25 dollars per picul for the former, and 13 dollars 5 cents to 20 dollars for the latter. 4 chops souchong at 20 dollars to 27 dollars; 5000 packages oolong at 14 dollars to 16 dollars; 30,000 boxes scented or pekoe at 16 dollars to 28 dollars, and 15,000 boxes scented caper at 12 dollars to 20 dollars. Present stocks are 94 chops congou, of which only one is this season's production, the great bulk of the remainder being inferior or out of condition. 18 chops souchong, 20,000 to 25,000 packages oolong, and 11,000 boxes scented teas. The transactions in greens are insignificant, and the stock amounts to 40,000 packages, of which about half are country teas, and the balance Canton made. The Foo-chow market is very quiet, and there is little or no recent business to notice. Foreigners are disinclined to give the high prices demanded by the dealers, but the latter continue firm in the anticipation that the next supply will again be below an average. There can be no doubt that the incursions of the rebels and local marauders in some of the principal tea districts of the Tokien province are becoming serious, and unless promptly checked, may greatly curtail the production of the leaf for the coming season.

The chief employment for tonnage in this quarter of late has consisted in tea freights from Whampoa, the rate to London being steady at £5 per ton of 40 feet, and to New York, 12 dollars per ton of 40 feet. Foo-chow rates are nominally as last quoted, with but little tea going forward. Hardly any business has been done in the way of charter for rice or emigrants.

Exchanges have ruled much as before, but the present tendency is rather towards higher rates. We quote first class six months' bills on London at 4-8⅝ per dollar, and 3 per cent. drafts on India at Rs. 223 per 100 dollars.

Total export of tea to the United Kingdom from 1st July, 1857, to date, 67,614,404 lbs. Against same period last season, 58,727,194 lbs.

Total export of silk to the United Kingdom from 1st July, 1857, to date, 54,415 bales. Against same period last season, 71,018 bales.

Colonel Rawlinson is said to have Nebuchadnezzar's hunting diary, with notes, and here and there a portrait of his dogs, sketched by himself, with his name under it. He mentions in it having been ill, and whilst he was delirious, thought he had been out to graze like the beasts of the field. Rawlinson also found a pot of preserves, in excellent state, and gave some to the Queen to taste.

Mr. David Urquhart, ex-M.P., applied to the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday for a rule *nisi* against the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser* for what he alleged was an unfair report of the proceedings at the late inquest on the body of his child. The Judges said the report was not shown to have been maliciously garbled, and therefore refused the application.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, late of the H. R. N. S. N. Company, are invited to attend his funeral, to move from Mrs. Samson's, 28, Upper Fort-street, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street, 30th July. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

IN THE INSOLVENCY of Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Liverpool, Storekeeper.—Notice.—Mr. DAVID WALKER having this day been appointed to act as my agent generally, all parties indebted to this estate are requested to pay the same to him only, whose receipt will be a discharge, on or before THURSDAY, the 5th of August next; after which date any unpaid accounts will be sued for. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee. Sydney, 24th July, 1858.

IN THE INSOLVENCY of ARCHIBALD MURRAY.—MEMO: I am compelled to take this step to obtain payment for work done at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst. A. M.

THE SYDNEY COMMERCIAL and GENERAL DIRECTORY, published by Messrs. SANDS and KENNY.—This important work embracing Street, Suburban, General Alphabetical, Trading, Professional, Official, Legal, Clerical, and Medical directories, is now ready for issue.

It is almost needless to enlarge on the value and necessity, to all men of business, of a work of this nature. But as a more than ordinary amount of care and anxiety have been devoted to ensure a successful and accurate compilation of the book, the publishers feel themselves justified in directing public attention to the work, as being by far the most complete and reliable Directory yet published in New South Wales.

A prominent and valuable feature of the work is, the addition of a large and well executed map of Sydney and the suburban districts of Balmain, Pyrmont, Glebe, Kingston, Newtown, Paddington, Double Bay, the district adjacent to the Parramatta River, St. Leonards, and the North Shore to Bradley's Head.

Price, in cloth, 21s.; post free to the country, 22s. 6d. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

HOBART TOWN FRUIT TREES.—The undersigned beg to inform market gardeners, gentlemen, private gardeners, and others, they have for SALE a very choice collection of apple trees, comprising the French crab, stone pippin, and other favourite trees; black and red currants, and gooseberry trees of a very choice description, selected from the well-known nursery of Mr. Lipscombe, Hobart Town, with all of which a written guarantee will be given, if required. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

NEWTOWN FOLKS. Finest teas, 2s.; coffee, 1s.; flake cocoa, 9d.; splendid Wollongong butters. APPLETON'S.

LATEST COLONIAL NEWS.—The South Head Road repaired, and R. C. ARDERN having taken the adjoining premises now in the occupation of Mr. Carroll, and in consequence desires to announce to his numerous customers that, previous to extensive alterations and improvements, it is his intention to offer the whole of his large and well-assorted stock at astonishing low prices, quite regardless of cost, in order to effect a thorough clearance in a short space of time. Every article in the stock will be re-marked with red ink in plain figures, at which price it will be sold for cash only.

R. C. ARDERN, general draper, South Head Road.

GET ONE of ARDERN'S Lists of Prices, and come and judge for yourselves. The sale will continue as advertised. R. C. ARDERN, general draper, South Head Road.

POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Commercial Wharf, foot of Market-street.

GOODLET and CO., Timber Merchants, Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge, have for SALE—

50,000 feet 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch G. and T. pine flooring and lining

25,000 feet ½-inch dressed and rough pine, very cheap

30,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ½ inch clear pine, very good

30,000 feet hard and soft weatherboards, at low rates

100,000 feet hard joists, scantling, battens, shingles, &c.

2,000 doors, glass doors, glazed windows, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., very cheap

Marble and wood mantle-pieces, plaster of paris, &c., cheap

Galvanised corrugated iron, tiles, ridging, 4, 4½, and 5 inch guttering, 4, 3, and 2 inch down pipes, &c.

Slates.—Slates, various sizes, reduced in price

20,000 feet prime Baltic deals, solid and cut to order

24,000 palings, 5 and 6 feet; hard and soft laths, battens

CAMPBELLTOWN.—J. H. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Sydney, have opened a branch Timber Yard at Campbelltown Railway Station, where they will always be prepared to supply customers with all descriptions of building materials, including doors, glass doors, glazed windows, and slates, at a slight advance on Sydney prices.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account if booked.

☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s. each insertion.

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